

# LESLIE'S WEEKLY



CROWD OF ANXIOUS DEPOSITORS BESIEGING THE FIFTH-AVENUE BRANCH OF THE KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY ON THE DAY OF THE RUN WHICH CAUSED THE COMPANY TO SUSPEND.—B. G. Phillips.



THE CHARLES SCHWEINLER PRESS.

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GREAT THROG BLOCKING WALL STREET DURING THE RUN ON THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA (THIRD BUILDING FROM LEFT), WHICH PAID OUT \$23,000,000 TO ALARMED DEPOSITORS.—H. D. Blauvelt.

## Street Scenes During the Recent Great Panic in New York



# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

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LESLIE'S WEEKLY should always be asked to produce  
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Thursday, November 7, 1907

## The Money Panic and Its Warning.

THE TIMES call for hard-headed, sound-hearted thinking. The recent panic in Wall Street exhibited with appalling vividness the elements of uncertainty and insecurity in the present financial situation. To the man on the outside, who only dimly understands the mystic maze of finance, distrust and confusion are as natural as the mist that clothes the rivers and vales in the early morning. And it is precisely this general befuddlement, the haze that for the common run of us clouds the ways of high finance, which is the fruitful source of disaster in a day like ours, when so many respectabilities and eminences are shriveling under the torch of public scrutiny. A money panic is like any other panic. A madness of fear seizes the multitude who have a few dollars in bank. A hysterical, unreasoning, pathetic eagerness to save their little all spreads like a raging mania, the banks are besieged and asked to do what to anybody besides a maddened crowd would be obviously impossible.

It seems almost childish to undertake to explain things so elemental, and yet the recent experience shows that the man with a dollar in the bank is still a very childish creature. He thinks the bank takes his dollar and keeps it in an iron safe and holds it ready for him at any time he chooses to require it back. He knows the bank pays him interest, but he is of such immature intelligence in money matters that he has never stopped to inquire why it is able to do this. He does not know that the bank is the broad channel through which his dollar flows into profitable investment in the community. That is, generally. Hence, a good bank, the bank best able to invest his dollar and earn a regular dividend, may be the very bank that would be most put to it to return that dollar on short notice. It follows that to make a run on a bank is about the most foolish thing frightened depositors can do. The worst possible blunder in a case of fire is to rush into a panic. It is just as true in the case of a bank, no matter whether it is crooked or not.

Now, of course, if bank examiners were competent and honest and always did their duty, these panics would be far less likely to occur. Because the people have small confidence in the persons appointed by the State to safeguard their deposits, they take matters into their own hands at the first whisper of misgiving. A run on a bank is a kind of lynch law, and is born of the weakened confidence of the people in the public guardians of their savings and lendings.

## A GOOD TIME TO KEEP COOL.

Since a condition of panic is shown to be actually present with us, it behooves all reasonable and fair-minded men to be on their guard. A state of mind so open to fear and the appeals of prejudice, so ready to break into violence for good or ill, is a tremendous temptation to calculating ambition and political enmity. The time may arrive when malice will go so far in its efforts to head off the progress of real democracy that even so fatal a weapon as panic may find some hand bold and conscienceless enough to seize it. The power of the panic lies with the common people. If they will resolve to keep cool and learn reason disaster cannot come near. Just now this is the most imperative duty for all who have the interest of the country at heart. "No panic" should be the slogan from now till after the next presidential canvass. Those agencies that are engineering an underground assault on the people's confidence in their laws, their public offi-

cials, their country, and their President, are to be counted as the worst enemies of the republic at this hour. There has never been a period more apt for the peaceful continuance of prosperity than this. The country is rich, industry is booming, the earth has been untouched of famine in our half of it, and everywhere the material foundations of good fortune are secure and ample. In the face of such conditions for the people to permit themselves to be coaxed or driven into panic would be a folly like that which lured great Lucifer out of heaven.

## IS ROOSEVELT TO BLAME?

Unfortunately, no human ingenuity or persuasion can avail to separate politics and finance at this time, when every argument of prudence calls for their separation. While the crowds were massing in front of the New York banks and begging for their money an officer of one of the shakiest of them had the effrontery to declare that "there is a man high in authority in this country who does not know the meaning of credit, and who has consistently done all that he could to destroy this delicate constituent of legitimate business methods. If disaster follows this initial outbreak and any one wants to learn the fundamental cause of the trouble let him go back over the last six months and read the speeches of this man." A more shameless and brazen charge was never uttered. The man who will read the speech of "this man" at Nashville and say that it ever will or ever could destroy confidence in "legitimate business methods" proves himself either an idiot or a crook. President Roosevelt said:

If to arouse a high type of civic manhood in our nation it were necessary to suffer any temporary commercial depression, I should consider the cost but small. All we have done has been to unearth the wrongdoing. It was not the fact that it was unearthed that did the damage. All I did was to turn on the light. I am responsible for turning on the light, but I am not responsible for what the light showed. It is impossible to cut out a cancer without making the patient feel for a few days rather sicker than he felt before.

That challenge to the conscience of the American people will not fail of its due response. So far as all legitimate exposure and unearthing of corruption and rooting out of rottenness goes, that is making confidence, not destroying it. How absurd to blame the practiced eye that finds the disease! How foolish to rail at the courage that would heal and save!

## CONFIDENCE AND CONFIDENCE.

The argument of those who are so quick to spring to the defense of "that delicate constituent" of legitimate business methods fools nobody. Confidence is not such a delicate thing as they would have us suppose. The man who is too eager about his standing is the first to fall under suspicion. The confidence argument is never made in sincerity, never wears a look of probity and honorable intent. In the past few years several instructive examples of it have been tried out before the people. The insurance investigation was going to unsettle confidence, and it did. The business has now been made to square with a higher and more exacting sort of confidence. What's the use of preaching confidence in anything that is not worthy of it? If a bank is rotten let us know it. If a business is corrupt let us have the whole truth and nothing else. An honorable publicity is the only support of confidence worth while, and a searching exposure of all the facts the sole prophylactic against the only disaster a people should rightly fear.

## THE PEOPLE WANT TO KNOW.

For after all, the people have made up their minds to know. Here is the keynote to all the agitation of the times. Money magic has had its day. The people have seen vast fortunes spring up over night, and they have marveled. But now they marvel no longer. They have decided to have a look into the legerdmain of high finance. Once the making of a million out of consolidated moonbeams and goose feathers preferred startled them into mere uncritical wonderment. Now they are determined to know just how the trick is done. The President was truly interpreting the vicious drift of the every-day thought of the work-a-day world when he said: "Young men are taught to think of business trickery, of evasion and violation of the law, of stock gambling and swindling as the chief roads to financial success." It is not that the people are consumed with jealousy. They are not envious of the rich. They want to know precisely how big fortunes are got together, and why the road to wealth is so invitingly open to one and so mysteriously closed to many others. If anybody thinks on the one hand that this new curiosity of the public holds a menace for honest wealth he is mistaken. On the other hand, if anybody supposes President Roosevelt is solely responsible for this inconvenient thirst for information on the part of the public, he too, is utterly wrong. President Roosevelt happens to be a sufficiently prescient and astute statesman to see and answer to the demand of the sovereign will. With him or without, the quest will go on. The people have resolved to search out the mystery of this money magic to the end. If it is a righteous thing, they want to get the knack of it for themselves. If it is a fraudulent scheme of expert cunning of which they have been made the victims and dupes, they mean to put an end to it forever.

## THE RICH MAN NOT A CRIMINAL.

Meanwhile, these are times when a sane moderation should guide the thinking and behavior of all patriotic citizens. Especially should the public learn to be just to those reputables now under the ban of public displeasure. In spite of all that has been charged against

the plutocrat, it can be maintained that our rich men are not criminals. We venture to think that the assailed wizards of finance are as honorable as any to be found among us. We are all in a wallow of corrupt practices and outgrown legislation born of a system of industry not yet made to square with the new economics of the enlightened Christian intelligence. The business before us is not the arraignment of one class by another, for we are all guilty or guiltless together. The rich man is as honest as the poor, but both are victims of a social order which even now is in process of yielding before the determined proclamation of the new republic of the square deal.

## Immense Expansion of Savings Banks.

IN 1857 THE aggregate deposits of the savings banks of the entire United States were \$98,000,000. The deposits of a single institution in New York—the largest savings bank in the world—the Bowery, have crossed the \$100,000,000 mark in 1907. And each of two or three other banks in New York have deposits which are climbing close to the \$100,000,000 line. This shows the tremendous expansion in the money laid by for a "rainy day" by the working people of the United States in the half-century stretching from the beginning of Buchanan's presidency to these Rooseveltian days. The aggregate deposits of the savings banks of the whole country in 1907 amount to about \$3,400,000,000. In the half-century while the country's population has tripled, the amount of its savings-bank deposits has been multiplied thirty-five-fold. Chicago, which has the largest savings banks west of the Alleghanies, has one institution, the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, which has as much in deposits as the entire United States had in 1853, when Pierce was inaugurated as President.

Savings banks' patrons are the poorer people of the country. The average deposits in these banks, for the country as a whole, was \$433 to each depositor in 1906. Capitalists are not represented in these banks. Their savings are placed in other forms of investment. The savings-bank deposits have increased seventy per cent. since 1897, while population has grown only twenty-one per cent. America's working people are laying by money at the rate of \$400,000,000 a year these days. This is a sign of good times.

## The Plain Truth.

WE ARE not prepared to dispute the Philadelphia Record's proposition that churches should advertise in the newspapers by original appeals "of the attention-compelling sort." The march of events has forced the churches to other innovations, and why not to that? But to those pastors who are inclined to follow our contemporary's advice we respectfully submit, as an example of how not to do it, the "display ad" of a Syracuse (N. Y.) clergyman, which recently appeared in a newspaper of that city:

Sure Cure for Infidelity : : : Special Help for Christians  
TO HELL AND BACK!  
Who Are There. Hope for Return of Many.  
— Auditorium, Sunday, Oct. 27th, at 3 P. M.  
Pastor, ———

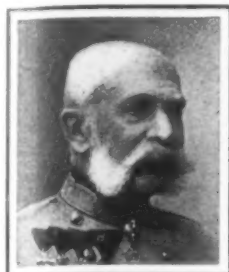
AMERICANS are not unduly elated when they are praised by a foreign visitor, yet there is something gratifying in the comments made upon American home life by Professor Kühnemann, who spent two years in Harvard as exchange professor. He has much to say in praise of the scholastic atmosphere of Cambridge, but his highest tribute is reserved for the spirit of culture which pervades the society in which he moved during his stay in the United States, in whose manifestations, especially in the good taste which marked domestic architecture and furnishing, he found examples to commend to his countrymen. While some of our 80,000,000 citizens are given to spread-eagle satisfaction in themselves and all American institutions, there are other Americans who go to the opposite extreme of depreciating the culture of their own land and exaggerating that of the older nations. The German professor's observations serve to show that American material progress has not been made at the cost of all the finer qualities, and that prosperity is by no means inconsistent with culture.

NO MORE popular suggestion has been made by a Postmaster-General of recent years than that of Mr. Meyer, that the government establish a real parcels post. The British system provides a most satisfactory service for the United Kingdom, and its application to the needs of this country has long been urged by Americans who have experienced its benefits. Instead of the present rate of sixteen cents a pound for merchandise, which limits the usefulness of the parcels service to a comparatively small class of packages, Mr. Meyer proposes a general rate of twelve cents a pound, and the increase of the maximum weight of parcels-post packages from four to eleven pounds, patrons of rural-delivery routes to enjoy a still further reduction on short-haul packages to the rate of five cents for the first pound and two cents for each additional pound, making the charge for an eleven-pound package twenty-five cents. This would place the American on as reasonable a basis as the British service, and the special concessions just mentioned should remove the fear of the merchants in smaller cities that a cheap parcels post may increase the business of great mail-order concerns at the expense of local dealers.



# PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

MUCH apprehension was caused in Europe recently by the news that Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria was dangerously ill.



FRANCIS JOSEPH, The aged and popular Emperor of Austria, whose late illness excited uneasiness in Europe.

The political conditions in the Austro-Hungarian empire are peculiar and unsettled, and many fear that the death of the aged monarch might be the signal for a violent disturbance. The Hungarians are dissatisfied with the existing relations between their country and Austria, and while they will probably remain loyal to Francis Joseph, whom (as King of Hungary) they love and revere, they might not prove faithful to his successor. Archduke Ferdinand, the heir-apparent, is not so agreeable to the Magyars as is his famous uncle, whose personal qualities have been the main factor in keeping the two inharmonious sections of the realm together. There have been intimations that the accession of Ferdinand to the throne would be followed by an uprising of the Hungarians and an attempt to establish an independent kingdom. This might result in complications which would embroil several other nations, and bring about a war of extensive proportions. It was a great relief to the peoples of the continent, therefore, when the genial Austrian Emperor passed the crisis of his illness and began to mend. But apart from political considerations everybody wished for the Emperor's recovery because of the high personal esteem in which he is held.

NOTWITHSTANDING the many plots against him, Abdul-Hamid, the Sultan of Turkey, has managed to live and remain on his throne for fully thirty-one years. The Sultan is sixty-five years old, and only five monarchs in Europe surpass him in length of life or duration of reign. King Oscar of Sweden, aged seventy-eight, has reigned thirty-six years; seventy-seven-year-old Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, fifty-nine years; King George of Greece, aged sixty-two, has ruled that land for forty-four years; King Leopold of Belgium, now seventy-two, has reigned forty-two years, and Prince Nicholas of Montenegro, aged sixty-six, has ruled his country for forty-seven years. The Mikado has been for forty years on his throne, the King of Siam for thirty-nine years. No Sultan of Turkey for over 250 years has reigned so long as the present one.

INABILITY of its officers to keep a secret has caused a loss of \$100,000 to the little town of Hudson, O. This place is the boyhood home of James W. Ellsworth, formerly a poor lad, but now a millionaire coal operator, living in New York. Mr. Ellsworth offered to give Hudson the above sum for the construction of an electric-light plant and sewerage system, on condition that the name of the donor should not be made public. He wished to remain unknown in the matter, as he feared a deluge of begging letters. Some one in authority, however, disclosed his name, and this so provoked him that he withdrew his offer.

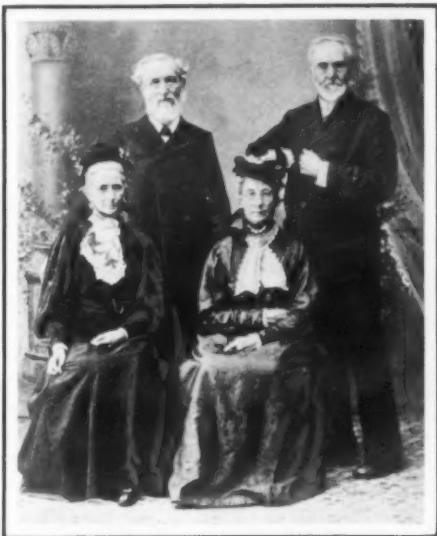
INTENSE interest was aroused in American society by the announcement of the engagement of Miss Gladys Vanderbilt to Count Laszlo Szechenyi, of Budapest, Hungary, a member of one of the most prominent families of that country. Miss Vanderbilt is very wealthy in her own right, being the possessor of a fortune of ten million dollars. She is petite and unassuming, and is an excellent singer, having studied under Jean de Reszke. She has a large circle of friends, and is one of the most respected members of the Vanderbilt family. Count Szechenyi is reputed to be a man of considerable wealth, as well as of the highest social standing in Austria-Hungary.



COUNT LASZLO SZECHENYI, Of Hungary, who is to marry Miss Gladys Vanderbilt.

He is connected with persons of lofty position and of influence. He is a lieutenant in the Hungarian Reserve and a court chamberlain, and is a charming type of the Hungarian cavalier. The wedding of these two young people will be a notable affair, and all the leading lights of society will attend it. The Duchess of Marlborough, who is Miss Vanderbilt's cousin, has made the trip from England to this country for the purpose of being present at the marriage.

AMONG the well-known missionaries who attended the celebration of the semi-centennial of missions in China last summer, a group of four attracted much attention. These estimable bearers of the Christian religion to heathen lands were the Rev. Dr. J. M. W. Farnham and his wife and the Rev. Dr. Jenkins and his worthy helpmate. These four good people have attained a ripe age, but they are still healthy, vigorous, and active in the missionary cause. They are all Americans by birth, and have lived in China for more



FOUR NOTED OLD-TIME MISSIONARIES. The Rev. Dr. J. M. W. and Mrs. Farnham (at right), and Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Jenkins, who have worked more than forty-seven years in the mission-fields of China.

than forty-seven years. They have rendered very efficient service among the natives of the Celestial Kingdom, where they are highly honored and influential. Rarely do the servants of the Cross spend so many years in the lands to which they are delegated. The fact that this quartette of Christian workers is still competent to discharge the duties assigned to them speaks well for the healthfulness of the climate of China, and proves the good effect on the physical system of zeal and enthusiasm in a worthy cause.

MANY Americans are open to the reproach that they fail faithfully to exercise the duties of the franchise. Throughout the country thousands of men who have the right to vote either do not register, or, if registered, remain away from the polls on election day. To such citizens as these, two aged residents of Albany, N. Y., lately furnished an excellent example. One of them, Mr. George Sparks, some time ago celebrated his one-hundredth birthday, and is reputed to be the oldest man in New York's capital. The other,



TWO OF THE OLDEST VOTERS IN THE UNITED STATES. George Sparks (at right), a centenarian, and Mr. Fowler, aged ninety-two, who registered and voted this fall at Albany, N. Y.

Mr. Fowler, a friend of the first-mentioned patriarch, is ninety-two years young. Years have not abated the patriotism of these worthies. When the polls opened for the registration of voters this fall, both trudged together for a considerable distance to the registry place and qualified for the privilege of depositing their ballots. On election day they also took the trouble, which was to them, no doubt, a pleasure, of casting their votes. Mr. Sparks is bodily somewhat feeble, but required no carriage to take him from his home to the polls. Mr. Fowler is as strong and hearty as many a man of half his age. In appearance he resembles the late President Krüger, of the Transvaal. It is gratifying to find citizens so far advanced in years still taking a lively interest in public affairs.

THIS APPEARS to be eminently the day of old men, for the number of these who are participants in the affairs of the world seems to be larger than ever before. Not long ago, Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Strachey, of England, celebrated his ninetieth birthday, and received congratulations from hundreds of people in all parts of Great Britain. Sir Richard is still a man of vigor and mental activity. Besides being a gallant and efficient soldier, he won fame as one of the leading scientists of the British empire. Seventy-one years ago he entered the corps of Bombay engineers in India, and, after a period of employment in irrigation work, he became inspector-general of irrigation. He afterward saw service in actual war, gaining distinction in the Sutlej campaign and taking part in the battles of Aliwal and Sohraon. Subsequently he was appointed inspector-general of railway materials and stores at the India office. In science he made his mark by investigating the physical features and products of the western Himalaya Mountains and Thibet, and he is the founder of scientific meteorology in India.



SIR RICHARD STRACHEY, The distinguished British soldier and scientist who lately celebrated his ninetieth birthday.

AMERICA'S bravest woman, in the opinion of the Society of the American Cross of Honor, is Ida Lewis Wilson, keeper of the Lime Rock light-house, off Newport, R. I. "Mistress Wilson," as the sailors call her, is declared by the society to have "rendered greater service tending toward the saving of life than any other woman of the country." The society has therefore awarded her a cross of honor. Mrs. Wilson is better known as Ida Lewis, who years ago gained a world-wide celebrity through her many heroic rescues of drowning persons.

NOT a little improvement in the relations of Korea and Japan was created by the visit, a short time ago, of the Japanese crown prince to Seoul. The crown prince of Japan is a man of tact and geniality, and he not only made an excellent impression on the people, but also completely won over the Emperor of Korea and his ministers, and formed a great friendship with the crown prince of Korea. The royal visitor was treated with the utmost hospitality and honor, and he left behind him so good a feeling that the native Christians organized an association with the purpose of bringing about better relations between the two countries.

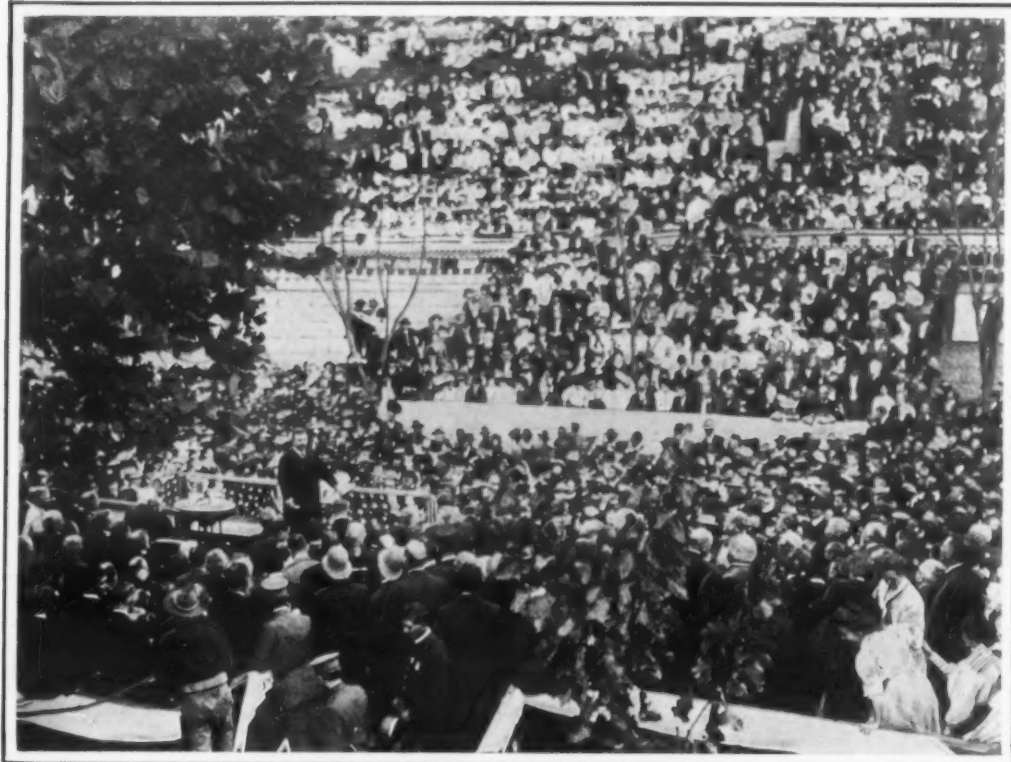
ONE OF the most interesting old men in the United States is Stephen S. Dubois, of Norwood, L. I. He is ninety-four years of age, and is the only man alive who was a passenger on the first train that ran on a steam railroad (the Mohawk and Hudson, connecting Albany and Troy). That was seventy-eight years ago. Mr. Dubois is still in good physical condition, as is evidenced by the fact that he cut and stacked a five-acre field of corn this fall.

THE CARNIVAL idea has come into favor in many parts of the United States, and every year there are distinctive festivals held in a number of our leading cities. Among the towns which this year presented attractive street spectacles, Omaha, Neb., gained very high credit. The festivities there extended for the period of an entire week, and were characterized by a great variety of popular features. Foremost of these was the imposing Ak Sar Ben parade, in which scores of superb floats took part. The exhibition was witnessed by tens of thousands of enthusiastic people, attracted to the city from the surrounding country and other towns. Perhaps the most prominent figure in the whole affair was Miss Natalie Merriam, who was appointed the queen of the carnival. Miss Merriam is a beautiful and agreeable young lady, was attired in a magnificent costume, and played her part with success and to the satisfaction of all observers. She is one of Omaha's most estimable daughters, and the honor bestowed upon her was well deserved. She will live in the annals of the carnival as one of the most charming of its royal heads.

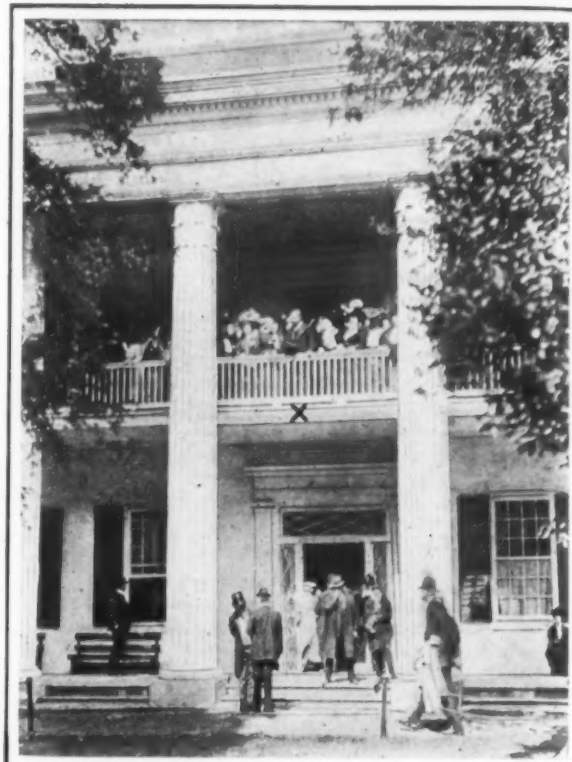


MISS NATALIE MERRIAM, The beautiful queen of the carnival recently held at Omaha, Neb.—A. E. Dunn.





THE PRESIDENT DELIVERING A WELL-RECEIVED ADDRESS BEFORE A LARGE ASSEMBLAGE AT VICKSBURG, MISS.  
Charles Long.



HEAD OF THE NATION (X) STANDING ON THE BALCONY OF ANDREW JACKSON'S HISTORIC HOME, THE HERMITAGE, NEAR NASHVILLE, TENN.—M. W. Wiles.

CONSPICUOUS INCIDENTS OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S VISIT TO THE SOUTH.

Passing Away of  
People of Note.

**GEORGE FREDERICK BODLEY**, who passed away in London, Eng., on October 21st, was one of the most eminent ecclesiastical architects in Great Britain, and was associated with Henry Vaughn, of Boston, as architect of the new Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul in Washington, D. C. His work appears in many fine churches in England. Mr. Bodley was also a musician and a poet. He was a Royal Academician and a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

**James Winterbottom**, who departed from this life on October 23d, was the oldest undertaker in the city of New York. He had buried more than 50,000 people in sixty years.

**James McSherry**, who died on October 23d at Frederick, Md.,



AUTOMOBILE SHOW OF THE UNLICENSED MANUFACTURERS, AT THE GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, NEW YORK.—H. D. Blauvelt.

was the chief judge of the Maryland Court of Appeals, and one of the most highly esteemed legal authorities in the State.

**Robert N. Carson**, who died recently in Philadelphia, left \$5,000,000 for the founding of an institution for orphan girls, patterned after Girard College for boys.

**Cardinal Andreas Steinhuber**, who breathed his last at Rome, Italy, on October 15th, was the prefect of the Congregation of the Index.

**General Maximoffsky**, who was assassinated by Mlle. Ragozinikova, at St. Petersburg, on October 28th, was the director of the department of prisons of the Ministry of the Interior, and was the highest responsible official connected with the Russian prisons. His assassination was a terrorist act of revenge for which he treated political prisoners.



TUMULTUOUS SCENE ON MAIN STREET, WITH TEAMS, A BONFIRE, AND A SURGING CROWD PREVENTING THE PASSAGE OF CARS—STALLED CAR IN THE BACKGROUND.



EXCITED CROWD OF STRIKERS AND THEIR SYMPATHIZERS ON GETTY SQUARE KEPT BACK FROM THE RAILROAD TRACKS BY MOUNTED POLICE ON THE LEFT.

ALL STREET-CAR TRAFFIC IN YONKERS, N. Y., STOPPED BY A STRIKE.

DISORDERLY SCENES DURING THE STRUGGLE OF THE EMPLOYEES TO COMPEL THE RAILROAD COMPANY TO PAY HIGHER WAGES.



# News Photo Prize Contest—Colorado Wins

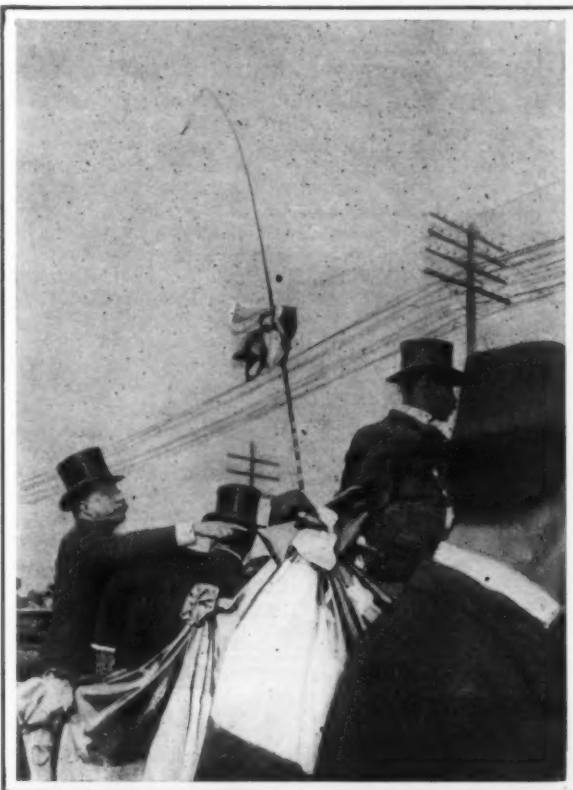
CURRENT HAPPENINGS OF MORE THAN ORDINARY INTEREST ILLUSTRATED BY CAMERA ARTISTS OF JUDGMENT AND SKILL.



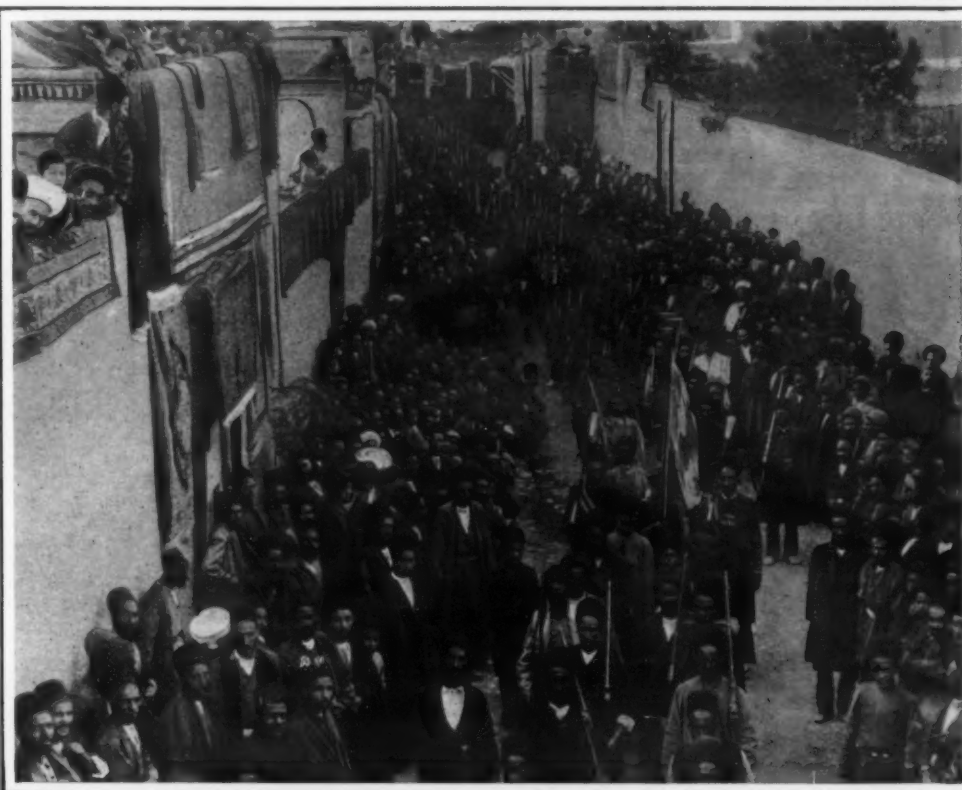
FAMOUS GRAND CENTRAL STATION, NEW YORK, WHICH IS ABOUT TO BE TORN DOWN, IN ORDER TO MAKE ROOM FOR EXTENSIVE RAILWAY IMPROVEMENTS BY THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.  
*Peter Jones, New Jersey.*



COLLAPSE OF A TRESTLE ON THE ERIE AND JERSEY RAILWAY AT STONY FORD, N. Y., UNDER A WORK-TRAIN WHICH PLUNGED DOWN 100 FEET INTO A RAVINE, ONE MAN BEING KILLED AND NINETEEN HURT.—*C. A. Ketcham, New York.*



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AT NASHVILLE ORDERING HIS COACHMAN TO STOP TO LET CONFEDERATE VETERANS PRECEDE HIM IN A PROCESSION.—*Roy Boylin, Tennessee.*



PARADE OF "MUJAHADIN," OR PATRIOTIC MILITIA, AT TABRIZ, PERSIA, AS A DEMONSTRATION IN FAVOR OF POPULAR GOVERNMENT.  
*W. A. Shedd, Persia.*



DARING WORKMAN AT A GREAT HEIGHT ENGAGED IN RE-PAINTING THE FAMOUS EIFFEL TOWER AT PARIS.  
*V. Forbin, France.*



(PRIZE WINNER, \$10.) SPECTACULAR BURNING OF THE GOLDEN CYCLE MILL IN COLORADO CITY, COL., ONE OF THE LARGEST MINING-MILLS IN THE WEST, WITH A LOSS OF \$350,000.  
*H. F. Davis, Colorado.*





STREET-BARBER SHAVING ONE OF THE POORER CLASS.

## The Chinaman's Pride, His Queue

By Nan Peacock

ONE CAN hardly imagine a Chinaman without his queue. Yet this mode of wearing the hair is of comparatively recent origin, dating back only some four or five hundred years—a very short time as antiquity counts in China. The fashion was introduced

by the conquering Manchus, who succeeded in making it national by an edict that no criminal should be allowed to wear a queue. It must be admitted that the queue is a graceful and becoming method of dressing the hair, and the shaven front part of the head gives an effect of dignity and benevolence to Celestial faces that they would not otherwise possess. In fact, fashion does for the Chinaman what Nature does for the Western type when she dignifies and distinguishes a man by depriving him of hair on the top of his head. In China the queue is the sign of manhood, and no American boy yearns so ardently for his first pair of pants as the Chinese boy to have the front of his head shaved and the queue fairly started on its way. Then he feels himself a man at last, and condescends to his sisters and snubs the babies of a smaller growth whose hair is still tied in a topknot with red cord or ribbon.

The etiquette of the queue is arbitrary and complex, and on ceremonial occasions it plays quite a part. No self-respecting Chinese gentleman would be seen with his queue tied up in a knot; it must always hang its full glossy length, finished off at the tip with a silk tassel. Your "No. 1 boy" may occasionally put the end in his pocket, if it is likely to be in the way, but he will take it out before coming into your presence, unless he wishes to be disrespectful. I have noticed, too, that a Chinaman on a bicycle always takes the very necessary precaution of putting the end of his queue safely in his pocket. The poorer Chinese and the coolie class roll theirs up into a knot, or twist it round the head, for it would be decidedly in the way when they are working. This simple fact marks the great social division between the better Chinese class and the coolies, and once a coolie has worn his queue hanging down his back, he will, if he has any social ambition, do anything rather than knot it up again. A house coolie of my acquaintance was, on one occasion, brought into the dining-room to assist in waiting on some extra guests, and untied his queue for the occasion. But he could never be persuaded to tie it up again, and had to be dismissed, since he made but an indifferent house boy, though an excellent coolie.

A Chinaman takes great pride in his queue, and devotes more time and attention to it than to any other portion of his person. Barber-shops are, naturally, extremely plentiful and always well patronized. Not only does the barber shampoo the hair and shave the front of the head of his customers, but he also turns his attention to their ears, and scrapes their eyelids, a horrible fashion, giving rise to much of the ophthalmia so prevalent in China. The itinerant barber is also to be met everywhere. His customers are the coolies, who are content with less careful work, and who do not at all object to being shaved in the street, or wherever they may be. The razor of the street barber is a rough piece of metal, needing frequent stropping, and he uses hot water and no soap.

All purely Chinese queues are black, though I have seen a decidedly brown one, only to discover that the owner was not purely Chinese. And yet,

though all of the same color, there is no monotony in the queues. There are few things more fascinating than a study of the variety of "pigtailed" in the streets of a Chinese city. There is the long, fat, rope-like tail of beautifully-braided, glossy hair, the end reaching to the knees, and all the various gradations between that and the pathetic thin gray wisp, that has much ado to reach the bent shoulders of an old man! Then there is the queue that commences so promisingly at the top, where it is thick and heavy, and suddenly tails off into a thin string, that one strongly suspects is mostly silk cord. There is the queue that never makes any pretense at being luxuriant, a long, thin, miserable specimen, resembling nothing so much as a boot-lace.

There is character, too, in the queue. I have one in my mind now, heavy and thick, always beautifully braided, with never a hair escaping, neatly tied at the top, and with a silk tassel on the end. Quietly and decorously it lies on the rich blue silk "Cheong Sam" of the polished and courteous owner. And there was another queue I used to know, belonging to a young boy who waited on me at table for a time. I have lost sight of both boy and queue, and fear both have come to an untimely end! I never could believe that lively tail was merely hair; it was never still a moment, but twisted and coiled on the slightest provocation. It swung like a pendulum, or described flourishes with the boy's impudent face as the centre of a flying circle of black tail; boy and tail were most of the time inextricably mixed! It flaunted round the dining-room, flashing within an inch of a plate of soup, and clearing it by a miracle, hitting the other boys in the face and disappearing before they knew what had touched them! One tiffin time, in a particularly sportive mood, it outraged all decency by springing up and knocking the bread from my plate, and then, as if satisfied with that crowning act, the queue disappeared, and the boy with it.

The retiring, modest Chinaman ties his queue with a small piece of black cord at the top of the braid, to insure that no stray hairs shall become loose; but a Chinaman who wishes to be known as a man of fashion and something of a rake, braids his queue rather loosely at the neck. On the death of a parent the queue must not be combed, nor the front hair shaved, for a period of one hundred days, though this point of etiquette is seldom observed literally. For deep mourning a strand of white cord is braided into the queue about half-way down, and a little later on this is changed for a blue one. For a wedding or festival, or any occasion for joy, the queue is braided with red, the "happy" color in China.

Though a Chinaman does not have to shave his chin, since he can rarely cultivate more than a few stray hairs there, yet he is not free from the tyranny of the

barber, and frequently has cause to complain that the barber shaves too vigorously. The queue suffers from the encroachments of the razor, and, as a thick and heavy queue is the ambition of all Chinamen, the limit has to be extended, and a little more land,

as it were, taken in. This is a most painful process for the onlooker, whatever it may be for the Chinaman most concerned. First comes the little stubby fringe, sticking straight up all round the head like a halo; at length it is long enough to fall over, but it is quite a long time before the additions are of sufficient length to be included in the braid, and the hanging strands of hair are far from neat.

The punishment for queue-cutting is death, and a Chinaman would almost rather lose his life than his queue. Criminals have their heads shaved when they enter jail, but their first care when they come out is to purchase a false braid, for no one would employ a queueless Chinaman. With the spread of Western civilization, however, it is becoming more and more common for Chinese to adopt European or American dress and the Western style of wearing the hair; but one cannot help hoping that China will retain for many years her distinctive and graceful queue.

### Cowboys Not Extinct, after All.

DESPITE the predictions about his passing, with which sentimental writers have been favoring the public of late years, the Western cowboy is not on the verge of extinction. When owners of large herds of cattle were permitted to fence vast areas of pasture land, which they had leased, the number of cowboys was greatly reduced. Since all the cattle were within fence and within easy reach of the ranch house, there was no need of bold horsemen to ride among the herds and "cut out" cattle, for all those herded belonged to one owner. Now, however, under the rulings of the Department of the Interior, the wire fences must be removed and all ranges will again be free. Cattle will wander from one watering-place to another and graze over different areas, so that there will again be need of concerted movements among cattle men for the "round-ups," in which animals bearing their respective owners' brands will be separated. No difficulty is anticipated in securing men experienced in the handling of cattle, as well as the necessary number of inexperienced youths who desire the excitement of a wild, open-air life; but cattle men are somewhat concerned as to the outlook for good cow ponies. Ranch men and stock owners have kept only the small supply needed for themselves, and for a time it is likely to be hard to find many horses which have been broken to the work of cattle-herding.

### The Rockefeller Ancestry.

THE Rockefeller family association, of which, by the way, John D. is not a member, though many of its members claim kinship with him, has traced the history of the name back to the south of France, where there is still a Baron Roquefeuille. The French Rockefellers, being mostly Huguenots, went to southern Germany after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes; hence the Teutonic form of the name. The Rockefeller came to America in 1720.



DRESSING THE QUEUE OF A WEALTHY CHINAMAN AT HIS HOME.



JUST ARRIVED AT THE QUEUE AGE.



TYPICAL BARBER-SHOP IN CHINA.



FINE DISPLAY OF CHINESE QUEUES.



VERY BUSY TIME IN THE BARBER-SHOP.



# Some Popular Theatrical Entertainers

A VARIETY OF ATTRACTIONS PRESENTED FOR THE BENEFIT OF NEW YORK AUDIENCES.



THE MARRIAGE OF "MADAM BUTTERFLY" IN THE OPERA OF THE SAME NAME, WHICH HAS ENDED ITS RUN AT THE GARDEN THEATRE.—White.



EDNA AUG, A EUROPEAN RECRUIT FOR "ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE," AT THE NEW YORK THEATRE.—Copyright, by Rentlinger, Paris.



ARTHUR STANFORD, LEADING MAN OF "THE HOUDINI," AT THE KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. Bussett.



CASINO FUN-MAKERS IN "THE GAY WHITE WAY"—JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS BURLESQUING MRS. LESLIE CARTER.—Hall.



VIRGINIA MILTON AS "LIZZIE," IN GEORGE ADE'S COMEDY, "ARTIE," AT THE GARRICK THEATRE.



AMELIA STONE, IN "HIP! HIP! HOORAY!" AT WEBER'S THEATRE. Otto Sarony Co.



MARGARET ILLINGTON IN THE BOUDOIR SCENE OF "THE THIER," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.—Hall.



LILLIAN RUSSELL IN HER NEW RACING PLAY, "WILDFIRE," ON TOUR. Hall.



MARIE DORO AS THE FREAKISH ORIENTAL HEROINE OF "THE MORALS OF MARCUS."



LAST SCENE OF "THE MERRY WIDOW," AT THE NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE—THE RECONCILIATION.—White.







CAPTAIN BARTOL PARKER, OF HARVARD, ILLUSTRATING HIS INSTRUCTIONS TO HIS MEN.—*Boston Photo News Company.*



ENLISTED MEN OF THE UNITED STATES CAVALRY AT FORT MYER AT FOOTBALL PRACTICE ON THE PARADE-GROUND.—*Mrs. C. R. Miller.*

DEVOTEES OF THE UNIVERSAL AUTUMN SPORT OF FOOTBALL, IN AND OUT OF COLLEGE, TRAINING FOR CONTESTS WITH RIVAL TEAMS.

Medical and Sanitary Science.

SEVENTY THOUSAND sunfish have been placed in the streams of the principal park of Pittsburgh, and a large number will be placed in the reservoirs supplying the city with water. This has been done to prevent a typhoid-fever epidemic, physicians declaring that sunfish purify the water, and that their presence is a safeguard not only against typhoid, but malaria germs as well.

THE REPORT comes from Geneva, Switzerland, that a dentist of that city has discovered that blue rays of light can be used as an anæsthetic in the extraction of teeth. The rays of a blue electric light are brought to bear on the eye while all other rays are excluded. Dental operations, such as pulling or filling teeth, can be executed, it is said, without causing the patient the least pain while they are going on.

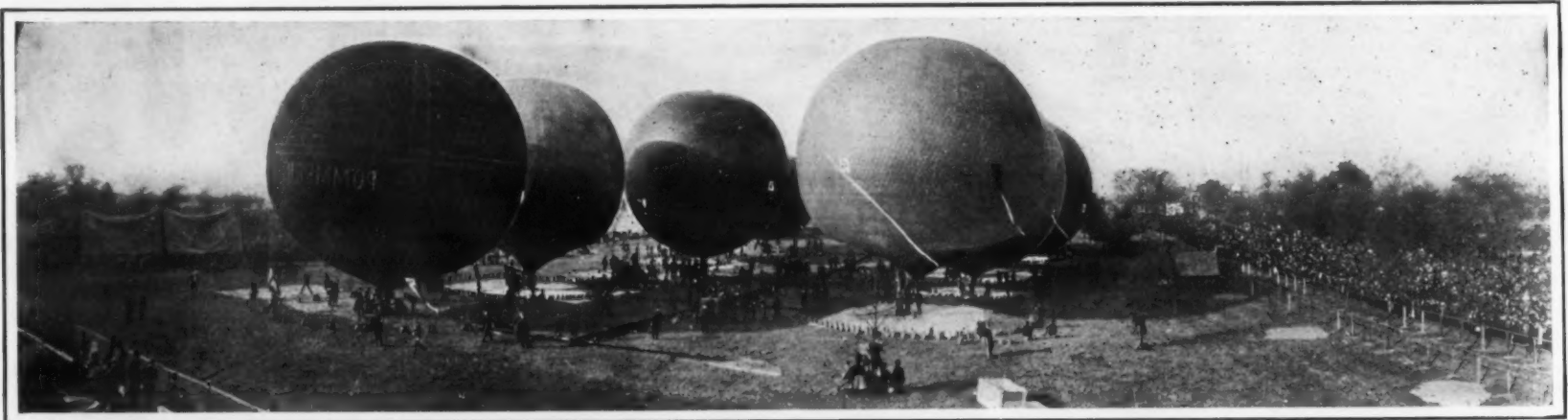
ACCORDING to the *Lancet*, the practice of clubs and gambling-houses of requiring a new pack of cards for every session has the highest hygienic sanction. "There is little doubt," says that journal, "that card parties are a frequent cause of catarrh and influenza. Packs of cards that circulate for weeks at bridge parties sooner or later get soiled by



THE WORLD'S YOUNGEST AERONAUT, CROMWELL DIXON, AGED FOURTEEN, MAKING A SUCCESSFUL TRIP IN THE "SKY BICYCLE," MADE BY HIMSELF.

the human hand. Prior to dealing some persons may often be seen moistening their finger-tips with the tongue, in order to facilitate the dealing. The cards become discolored and get sticky, and this favors the development of micro-organisms." These statements of sanitary facts are easily credited, and would be so if made by even a less eminent authority than the *Lancet*, but the surprising feature of the quotation is the light it throws upon British bridge customs.

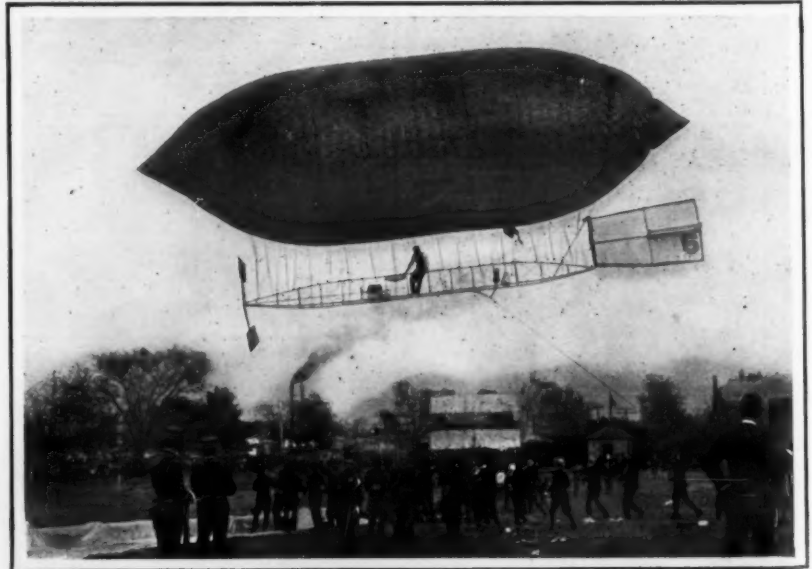
AN ENGLISH physician, Dr. R. Welsh Branthwaite, has come to the conclusion that drunkenness is due to inherent defects in mental mechanism—generally inborn, sometimes acquired. According to him, alcohol is not the general cause of what is called chronic alcoholism, but merely the medium which brings into prominence certain defects which might have remained hidden but for its developing influence. He doubts whether habitual drunkenness is ever really acquired in the strictest sense of the word—that is, in the absence of some measure of pre-existing defect. As for the control and treatment of alcoholism, he believes that moral suasion is useful only when applied to inebriates whose mental powers approach the normal. Drugs are useful, in his opinion, for the relieving of symptoms during the transition from long-continued drunkenness to enforced sobriety.



THE COMPETING BALLOONS INFLATED AND READY TO START IN THE INTERNATIONAL LONG-DISTANCE RACE FROM FOREST PARK—GERMAN BALLOON "POMMERN," WHICH WON THE RACE, AT LEFT.



OSCAR ERBSLOH AND H. H. CLAYTON, THE TEAM OF THE WINNING "POMMERN," WAITING FOR THE WORD TO GO.



LINCOLN BEACHY, IN THE "BEACHY," WINNING THE RACE FOR DIRIGIBLE AIR-SHIPS, AND THE FIRST PRIZE OF \$1,500.

NOTABLE CONTESTS BETWEEN NAVIGATORS OF THE AIR.

LEADING FEATURES OF THE GREAT MEET OF BALLOONISTS AT ST. LOUIS, IN WHICH THE "POMMERN" WON THE INTERNATIONAL LONG-DISTANCE RACE, SECURING THE JAMES GORDON BENNETT CUP AND \$2,500, WITH A SCORE OF 876 3/4 MILES, AND THE "BEACHY" TOOK FIRST PRIZE FOR STEERABLE AIR-SHIPS.—*Photographs by the Pictorial News Co.*

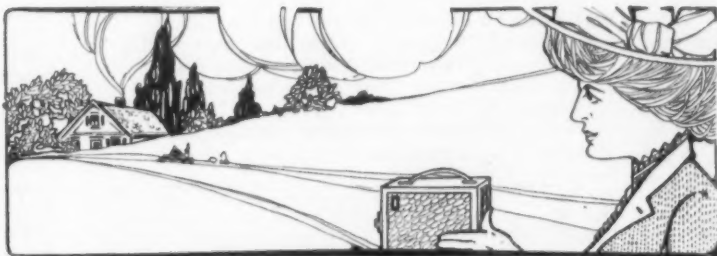


## Amateur Photo Prize Contest

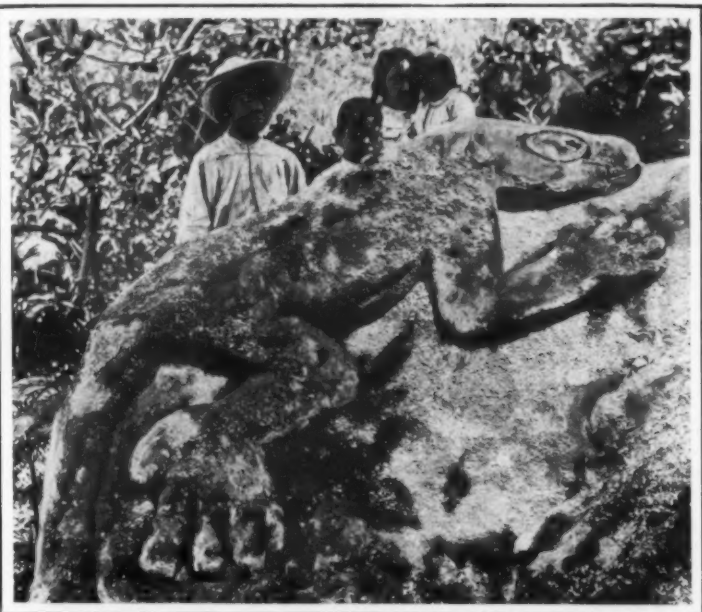
NEW JERSEY WINS THE FIRST PRIZE,  
WISCONSIN THE SECOND, AND  
IOWA THE THIRD



FAMOUS STAIRWAY OF ONE HUNDRED AND ONE STEPS IN TOKIO, JAPAN.—Hamilton Wright, California.



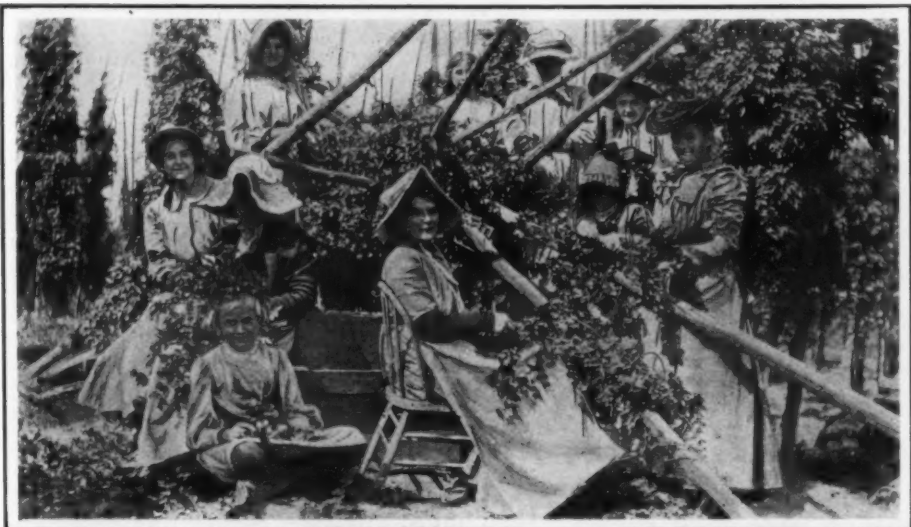
CAPTAIN OF A PACIFIC LINER TAKING THE SUN'S ALTITUDE WITH A SEXTANT.—Mrs. C. R. Miller, Maryland.



GIGANTIC FIGURE OF A LIZARD CARVED ON A ROCK IN MEXICO BY THE ANCIENT AZTECS.—Sumner W. Matteson, Mexico.



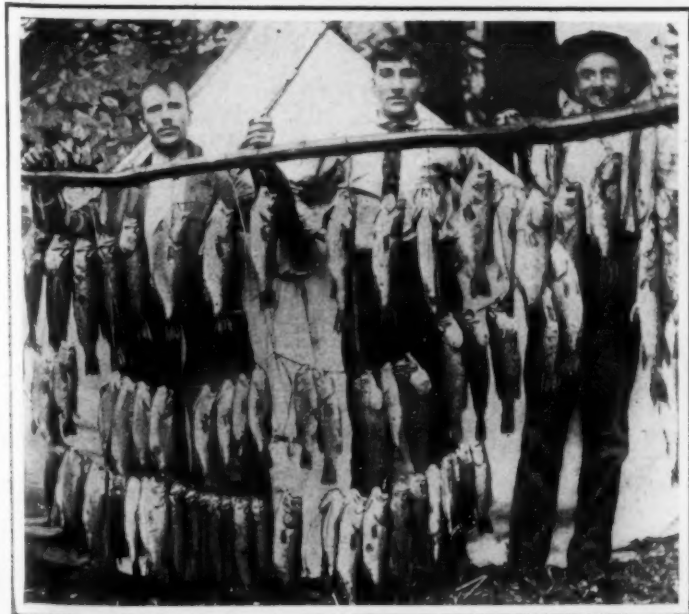
(FIRST PRIZE, \$5) APPLE-PICKING IN NEW JERSEY. Henry Geering, New Jersey.



(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) HAPPY HOP-PICKERS AT WORK ON A WISCONSIN FARM. Albin Wieber, Jr., Wisconsin.



WOMEN WASHING CLOTHES IN A STREAM AT THE MALOJA, ONE OF THE HIGHEST PASSES IN SWITZERLAND.—H. M. Friesleben, Switzerland.



(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) A GOOD CATCH OF FISH BY CAMPERS-OUT IN IOWA. Walter Eichendorf, Iowa.



A LITTLE FIRE ATTRACTS A CROWD IN A MINUTE IN NEW YORK. Orson Wilkes, New York.



# What Notable Men Are Talking About

## EDUCATION FOR SPIRITUAL UPLIFTING.

BY ST. CLAIR MCKELWAY, VICE-CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

THE STATE established normal schools and normal colleges against the contention that "to teach teachers to teach would be as absurd as it would be to teach mothers to nurse or children to play." Well, teachers are now taught to teach, and until they have shown their capacity both by knowledge and practice to do so they are not allowed to teach in the schools of the State. Mothers continue to nurse, but many mothers of the overworked



ST. CLAIR MCKELWAY,  
Vice-Chancellor of the University of the  
State of New York.  
Paris, Ill.

poor are now intelligently taught how to bring up their children amid cleaner and sweeter surroundings than used to prevail, and their children are even tenderly cared for amid clean and sweet surroundings, while the mothers are at hard work in congested city centres. The children of the slums are gathered in kindergartens or in playgrounds. They are even tenderly taught how to play instead of leaving the instinct for play to be out-worked amid conditions of confusion and of dirt and of barbarism which combine to make for sin. The State is bound to complete and to perfect what it begins for the moral and spiritual law in pursuance of which the State consciously or unconsciously acts; is bound imperceptibly, invisibly, and irresistibly to have its way in the heart of things and in the hearts of men. In this is not the socialism that levels down. In this is the spiritual regnancy which levels up.

## MAKING A BUSINESS OF BENEVOLENCE.

BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

It takes a practical mind to make a fortune. Men have often said in my hearing, "Oh, how I wish I were rich! If I had money I should do this great work or that." Now, those men will never be rich. They haven't got the purpose and practical bent of mind for it. They think of the fruits of victory without the struggle. I fear it is necessary to fix the mind pretty firmly upon the making of money before it is possible to plan its spending. I remember clearly when the financial plan—if I may call it so—of my life was formed. It was out in Ohio, under the ministrations of a dear old minister, who preached, "Get money; get it honestly, and then give it wisely." I wrote that down in a little book. I have the little book yet, with that writing in it. I have tried ever since to "get money honestly and to give it wisely." There is a great deal of folly shown in the distribution of benevolence. If substance is a trust, then it is very serious business, this matter of dispensing it. One can't simply get rid of it and have a free conscience. A responsibility attaches to the distribution. I have an idea on that point, to this effect: Let us have benevolent trusts—corporations to manage the business of benevolence.

## ARE THE FILIPINOS FIT FOR THE BALLOT?

BY THE RT. REV. CHARLES H. BRENT, P. E. BISHOP OF THE PHILIPPINES.

I do not wish to appear as an unfriendly critic of the performances of the American government in the Philippine Islands. I am not that. I recognize with thankfulness the lofty accomplishments which will be of enduring worth to the Filipino people. Our scientific achievements have been of the first order, and by virtue of what has been done in this department, a foundation for better health and sounder physique is being bequeathed to these people. In education we have a record of which we need not be ashamed, and along lines of material progress much has been done that will carry in its train beneficial results. But when I turn to the political progress I would be faithless to my American citizenship if I failed frankly to deplore the course that we have chosen. The meagreness of the recent registration of voters prefatory to the legislative assembly was a surprise to the least sanguine among us. It showed even a smaller percentage than might justly have been anticipated from people with at least a glimmering of the meaning of self-government. The truth of it is that we have been going at a pace unsuited to the people. The ballot is the last, and not the first, gift of civilization, demand-



RT. REV. CHARLES H. BRENT,  
Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the  
Philippines.

ing a high measure of understanding. Its intelligent use is the most advanced act of political development. Let us progress, by all means, but progress cannot be counterfeited, even though something bearing its name, but quite contradictory to its substance, parade in its clothing.

## WHAT THE ROOSEVELT POLICIES MEAN.

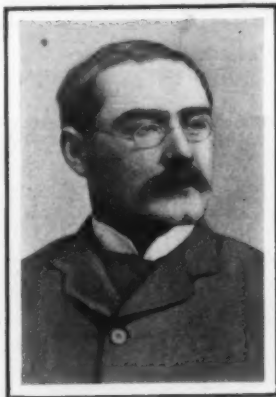
BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

There has been trouble in the stock market in the high financial world during the last few months. The statement is frequently made that the policies for which I stand, legislative and executive, are responsible for that trouble. Now, those policies of mine can be summed up in one brief sentence. They represent the effort to punish successful dishonesty. I doubt if those policies have had any material effect in bringing about the present trouble, but if they have, it will not alter in the slightest degree my determination that for the remaining sixteen months of my term these policies shall be persevered in unswervingly. My aim is to make the average man, the average citizen, the planter, the farmer, the cattle-breeder, the merchant, the professional man, the railroad man, the banker, every man who is really doing honest business in an honest way, big or little—to make that man feel that he must have a pride in his American citizenship; to make him realize what being an American should really amount to; to get into his soul the belief that he will not only receive justice, but that he will have a part in meting it out, and if to arouse that type of civic manhood in our nation it were necessary to suffer any temporary commercial depression I should consider the cost but small. I do not believe for a moment that putting these policies into effect has had any real consequence in bringing about such conditions as we have from time to time seen in the stock market. All that we have done is to unearth the wrongdoing. It was not the fact that we unearthed it that did the damage; it was the fact that it existed that did the damage. All I did was to turn on the light. I am responsible for turning on the light, but I am not responsible for what the light showed.

## WHITE IMMIGRATION VS. YELLOW PERIL.

BY RUDYARD KIPLING.

If houses and people and farms mean prosperity, then I should say that Canada is prosperous. I could imagine nothing better for a young man than to live in a country with such a future. Such a difference from the time I saw it before. Then I saw it at rest, but this time it was at work, with all the farms taken up as far as the eye could reach, and so many growing centres of population. I saw the harvesters at work on every side, and could see the smoke of the thrashers backward and backward until there was just a little line on the horizon. The change is the most wonderful thing I ever witnessed. Immigration is what you want in the West. You must have laborers there. You want immigration, and the way to keep the yellow man out is to get the white man in. If you keep out the white, then you will have the yellow man, for you must have laborers. Work must be done, and there is certain work which a white man won't do so long as he can get a yellow man to do it. Pump in the immigrants from the old country; pump them in. England has five millions of people to spare.



RUDYARD KIPLING,  
The famous English story-teller and  
poet.—*Elliot & Fry.*

## De Dream Chillun.

DO you know, li'l chap, when de pines am gray,  
En de ol' sun's gon' to sleep,  
De dream chillun cum to romp en play  
En toss de quilts in a heap.  
High up in de skies de white stahs gleam  
En twinkle en wink et yu;  
So watch de puff in de white moonbeam—  
Et's time dream chillun am due.  
De Dream Chillun, mah honey,  
Dey cum when de sun goes down;  
Froo de room dey stream  
On a white moonbeam  
Fum de gates ob Sleepy Town.  
Dey cahhy a spool ob silbeh thread,  
Det reach cleeh up in de skies;  
En dey bin' yo' han's en dey bin' yo' head  
While de san' man sprinkles yo' eyes.  
Den 'bout de time when de witches prow  
En de ol' grabeyahd am still,  
Dey cahhy yu off on de back ob en owl  
Oveh fiel' en riveh en hill.

De Dream Chillun, mah honey,  
Dey cum when de sun goes down;  
En cahhy yu off  
Fum de attic lof'  
To de gates ob Sleepy Town.

VICTOR A. HERMANN.

## IN DEFENSE OF HONEST WEALTH.

BY PRESIDENT E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA.

I care not a straw for the rich, as such. My interest and sympathy are solely with general society and the common man. And, speaking as a representative of the people at large, I urge that the pride, idleness, and doubtful practices of a few rich are no just cause for putting all rich men in pillory. The possession of wealth, however great, furnishes by itself no presumption against the owner's probity. If a man can fraudulently become possessor of ten thousand, he can, if he works on with the same zeal, skill, and power, not only as easily, but more easily, secure a hundred thousand, two hundred thousand, five hundred thousand, a million, a hundred million dollars. Just here financial geniuses find opportunity. Now and again arises up amid the common throng of business men one with the ability to utilize to the end that semi-automatic power to set and keep this hundred million earning with the same precision governing his first investment. He combines industry with industry and effects saving. He takes advantage of rivals' errors and hesitancy. If he becomes a billionaire you have no right to denounce any part of his fortune, save upon proof of fraud. The mere fact of his being so rich is naught but proof of his genius and his industry.



E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS,  
Chancellor of the University of  
Nebraska.

## EVILS OF BLIND POLITICAL PREJUDICE.

BY PROFESSOR JEREMIAH W. JENKS, OF CORNELL.

Some writers on sociology take as the basal instinct on which society is founded the "consciousness of kind." It is apparently this fundamental instinct which leads members of society to distrust others different from themselves and which brings about in many instances conflicts of races, even though there may be no cause often or reason for these conflicts. In politics, however, we need to study the force of prejudice as well as the force of reason, and the statesman cannot ignore prejudice as a motive force. Political speeches, as a rule, appeal to self-interest. Men who have sacrificed for the party expect their reward, but even most of those who are corrupt in political life would be influenced if they saw clearly the evil effects of their corrupt action.

## BRYAN STANDS BY ROOSEVELT.

BY WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

I notice that one of the officers of the New York bank that closed its doors attributed it to President Roosevelt. That is not the reason. Don't blame the sheriff, but the horse thief. Don't blame the officials who make and enforce the laws, but blame the criminals who make necessary such laws. Blame the unscrupulous financiers who have piled up predatory wealth and who exploit a whole nation as high finance.

## Her "Best Friend."

A WOMAN THUS SPEAKS OF POSTUM.

WE USUALLY consider our best friends those who treat us best.

Some persons think coffee a real friend, but watch it carefully awhile and observe that it is one of the meanest of all enemies, for it stabs one while professing friendship.

Coffee contains a poisonous drug—caffeine—which injures the delicate nervous system, and frequently sets up disease in one or more organs of the body, if its use is persisted in.

"I had heart palpitation and nervousness for four years, and the doctor told me the trouble was caused by coffee. He advised me to leave it off, but I thought I could not," writes a Wisconsin lady.

"On the advice of a friend I tried Postum Food Coffee, and it so satisfied me I did not care for coffee after a few days' trial of Postum.

"As weeks went by and I continued to use Postum, my weight increased from 98 to 118 pounds, and the heart trouble left me. I have used it a year now, and am stronger than I ever was. I can hustle upstairs without any heart palpitation, and I am cured of nervousness.

"My children are very fond of Postum, and it agrees with them. My sister liked it when she drank it at my house, but not when she made it at her own home. Now she has learned to make it right, boil it according to directions, and has become very fond of it. You may use my name if you wish, as I am not ashamed of praising my best friend—Postum."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle-Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in packages. "There's a Reason."



# THE MAN IN THE AUTO



APROPOS of the discussion of the comparative merits of the four- and the six-cylinder motor, the opinion of David Fergusson, a well-known designer of automobiles, who contributes an article on the subject in *Cassier's Magazine*, is interesting. While there is general agreement that the six-cylinder engine is a better-balanced mechanism than the four-cylinder, though of course it costs more, there has been a division of opinion as to whether the former did not weigh more than the latter of the same horse-power. Mr. Fergusson says that tests have shown that a six-cylinder engine may be made lighter than a four-cylinder of equal horse-power, the flywheel, which is the largest factor of weight, being very much lighter in the six-cylinder engine.

THREE Boston sportsmen have been making a trip through the Maine woods with a specially equipped automobile. It is of fifty horse-power, with a touring-car body, which serves as a camp when stops are made. Four berths with pneumatic mattresses are under the covered top, and a cooking outfit and a canvas tent are also carried, besides the hunting equipment and provisions. In fair weather the hunters had their choice of sleeping in the automobile or in the tent. Acetylene lamps were used.

WATER-COOLING systems may be protected in freezing weather by the use of a glycerine-alcohol-water combination, in which the first two ingredients are used in equal parts, one each to four of water. There is said to be no danger of this mixture congealing at any point higher than ten degrees below zero.

TESTS of the relative cost and efficiency of gasoline and denatured alcohol, conducted by government representatives at the Jamestown exposition, show that it takes a gallon and a half of alcohol to do the work of a gallon of gasoline. Denatured alcohol now costs about twice as much as gasoline, being quoted at thirty cents a gallon, but the advocates of the new fuel say that the price is sure to drop as its use increases and farmers begin distilling it in large quantities from refuse.

THE CONNECTICUT towns of Vernon, Plainfield, Canaan, Bozrah, Franklin, Coventry, Ledyard, and Harwinton have notified the highway commission of their intention to expend \$20,000 each for road improvement. Other towns will spend smaller sums. Altogether, the pleasures of touring in the more remote regions of the State—whose remoteness has been due chiefly to the quality of their roads—are likely to be greatly heightened in the near future.

AMONG the changes noted in the models for the coming season are the increase in the number of water-cooled motors and the greater size of the wheels. Thirty-six-inch wheels, with large tires, are popular, and, with long springs, are said to render cars easy-riding. Tendencies toward the increased use of shaft drive, magneto ignition, and selective transmissions also seem strong this year.

A CLEVELAND automobilist proposes that the city rent its voting booths as gasoline stations, where owners of motor-cars may, in emergencies, buy any amount of gasoline by dropping a coin in a slot.

A "ROPE TIRE" is now shown in London. It is made of cord with an air-tube in the heart of it. It will soon be put upon the market at a cost of two pounds. A car fitted with these tires has run 3,000 miles during the season. If the invention proves to

be practicable, the comparative cheapness of the new tires, and the growing scarcity of rubber, will cause them to be extensively adopted.

FOREIGN cars of at least two makes will be offered at lower prices in America. This indicates that the foreign manufacturers, who have hitherto held their product at much higher figures than American makers, have come to the conclusion that the quality of American-made cars has so improved that the European makers must compete in this market on practically the same price basis.

A FEW London dealers undertake to maintain the cars they sell at a fixed rate per annum, including all supplies and renewals, and even, in some cases, a driver. An English writer urges the extension of the system, suggesting as a fair rate for the up-keep of an eight-horse-power car, tires included, eighty pounds a year.

IN ORDER that physicians using automobiles may not be delayed when on their way to attend emergency cases, the Newark (N. J.) police commissioners suggest that they display red crosses on their machines. Some of the doctors object to this plan on the ground that it would be unprofessional.

## When Sleep Fails,

TAKE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

HALF a teaspoonful in half a glass of water just before retiring quiets the nerves and brings refreshing sleep. Nourishes and strengthens the entire body.



WORKMEN AND WORKWOMEN SAUNTERING ALONG THE AVENUE IN THE FEW MOMENTS OF LEISURE AFTER LUNCHEON.—H. D. Blauvelt.



YOUNG DAUGHTERS OF FACTORY-WORKERS DANCING IN A STREET NOT FAR FROM UNION SQUARE TO THE MUSIC OF A STREET-PIANO.—H. D. Blauvelt.



A MEAL FOR A NICKEL—WORKERS IN FACTORIES PROCURING A LUNCH AT A FRANKFURTER AND ICE-CREAM STAND IN UNION SQUARE.—B. G. Phillips.



A NOON-DAY CROWD IN UNION SQUARE, NOW A CENTRAL RECREATION SPACE IN A DISTRICT CONTAINING HUNDREDS OF SWEAT-SHOPS AND OTHER FACTORIES.—B. G. Phillips.

## NEW YORK FAST BECOMING A FACTORY TOWN.

NOON-DAY SCENES IN AND ABOUT UNION SQUARE, ONCE IN A RESIDENTIAL SECTION, BUT NOW THE CENTRE OF A LOCALITY ABOUNDING IN FACTORIES OF MANY KINDS.



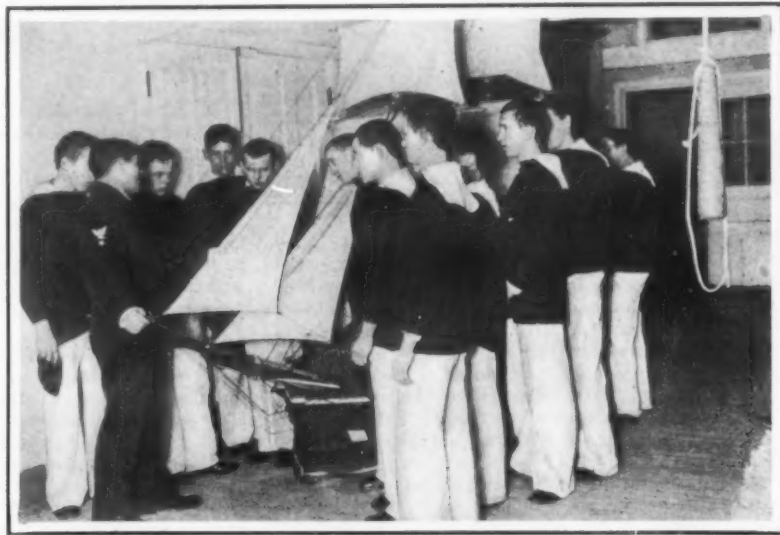
# Making American Boys into Man-o'-war's-men

VARIOUS STAGES OF THE PROCESS AS THEY MAY BE OBSERVED AT THE NAVAL STATION AT NEWPORT, R. I.

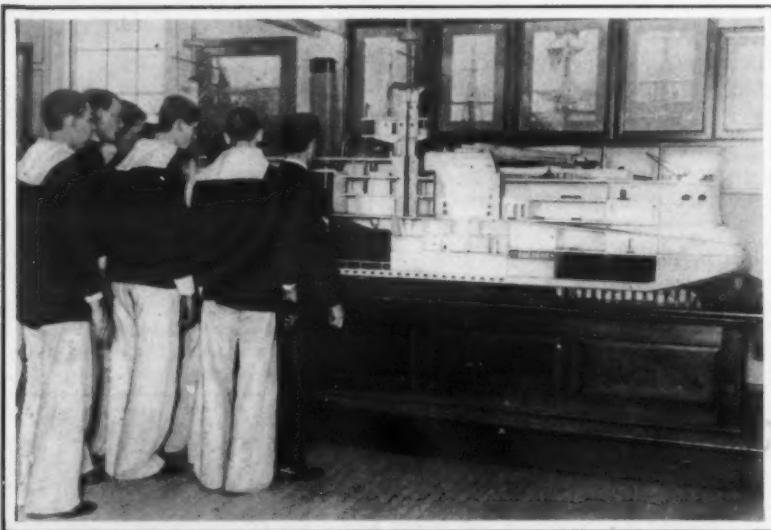
*Photographs by Mrs. C. R. Miller.*



STUDYING THE MECHANISM OF RAPID-FIRE GUNS IN THE ARMORY.



EXPLAINING THE NAMES AND USES OF SAILS TO THE "LAND-LUBBERS" IN THE MODEL-ROOM.



INSTRUCTOR FAMILIARIZING HIS CLASS, BY MEANS OF A SECTIONAL PLAN, WITH THE STRUCTURE OF A BATTLE-SHIP.



IN THE LIBRARY—APPRENTICE DRAWING A BOOK ON ONE OF THE SUBJECTS OF HIS COURSE.



TAILOR-SHOP, WHERE ENLISTED MEN KEEP THE CLOTHING OF APPRENTICES IN REPAIR.



ILLUSTRATING TO THE BOYS THE DETAILS OF THE HEAVING OF THE LEAD.



GALLEY, WHERE PREPARATIONS ARE BEING MADE FOR THE EVENING MEAL OF SEVEN HUNDRED APPRENTICES.



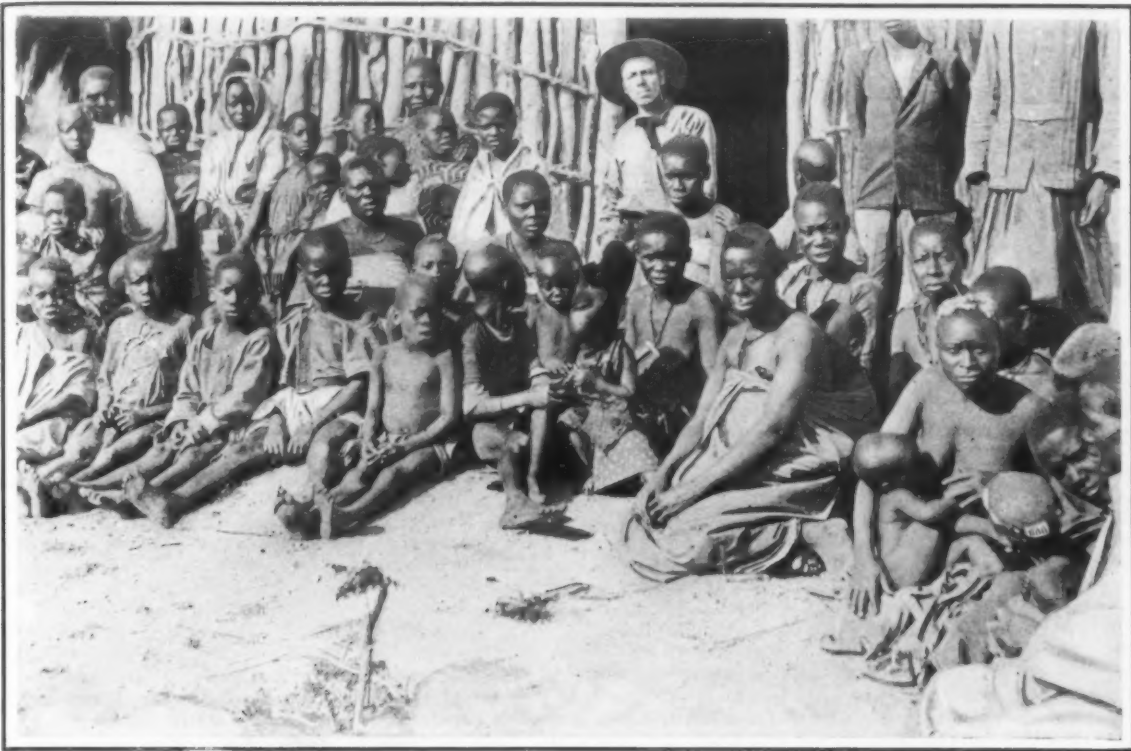
VERY RAW RECRUITS AT SUPPER IN THE MESS-HALL OF THE NEWCOMERS' BARRACKS.



# Primitive People of the Dark Continent

PICTURESQUE PHASES OF LIFE AMONG THE MASHONAS IN RHODESIA, SOUTH AFRICA.

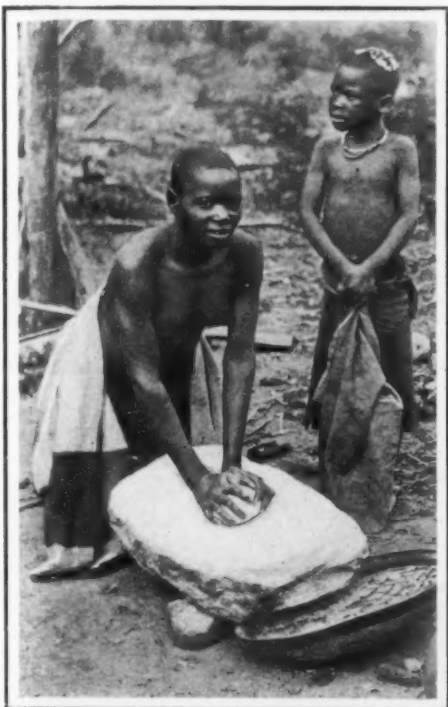
*Photographs by E. L. Sechrist. See page 446.*



GROUP OF NATIVE WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN FRONT OF THE MISSION SCHOOL AT OLD UMTALI, RHODESIA—MR. SECHRIST, IN CHARGE OF THE SCHOOL, IN THE BACKGROUND.



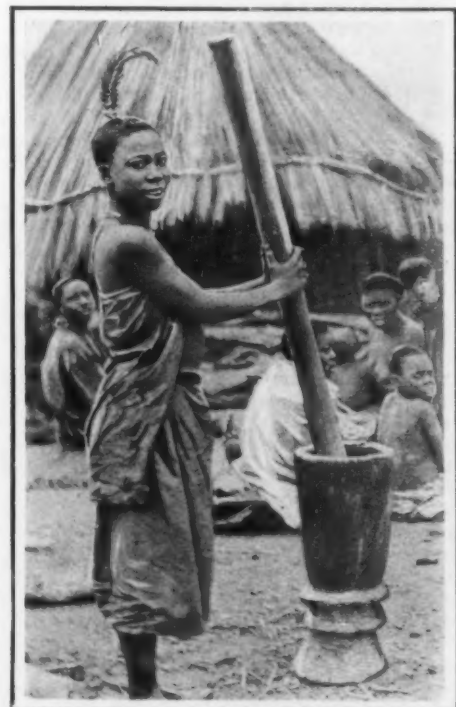
TYPICAL KAFFIR MOTHER WITH HER TWO CHILDREN.



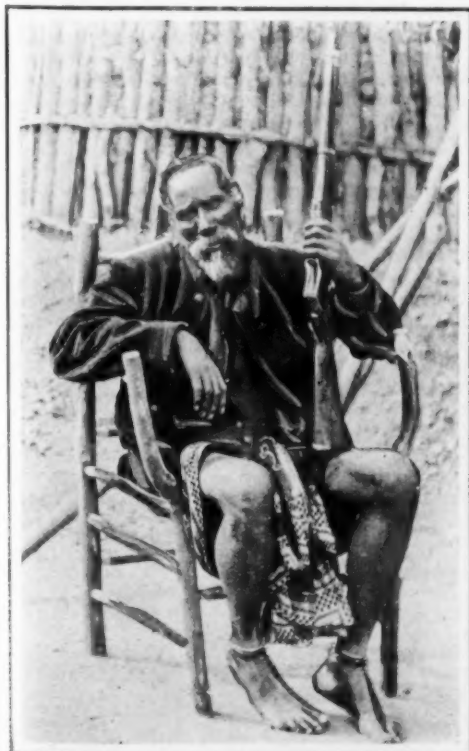
YOUNG MASHONA WOMAN GRINDING GRAIN BETWEEN TWO STONES.



ENORMOUS BAOBAB TREE, FROM THE SEEDS OF WHICH CREAM TARTAR IS MADE AND WHOSE BARK IS USED FOR BAGS, NETS, AND ROPES.



MASHONA GIRL GRINDING CORN IN A MORTAR.



MARANKI, THE GOOD KING OF SEVEN THOUSAND MASHONAS.



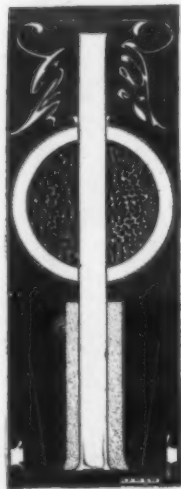
MOUNT MAKOMWE MISSION, SOUTHERN RHODESIA—A GOOD EXAMPLE OF HOUSES BUILT OF NATIVE MATERIALS.



## The Curious Primitive People of Rhodesia

By E. L. Sechrist, a Missionary in Mashonaland

OLD UMTALI, RHODESIA,  
September 10th, 1907.



IN THE high lands of Rhodesia (South Africa) there live the Mashonas, who are probably the somewhat degraded descendants of the people who once worked the gold mines of ancient Ophir. No man can tell the reason for the rise and fall of these people. We only know that they are now so low in the scale of intelligence that it is hard to understand how their ancestors made the great excavations and the buildings with which they are credited. Perhaps the ruling people were some Arabic or Phœnician adventurers, who left so little of their civilization here that when they went away even the memory of them was forgotten. What may be an evidence of their stay is the occasional hooked nose and thin lips of some negro who is often more intelligent than his fellows. The Mashona people are of the Bantu race, but are lower than the Zulu or Matabele; in fact, their name means "the dirty, or filthy people."

The whites are now coming into the country, developing its abandoned mines and exploiting mineral wealth of which the ancient miners never dreamed. The native must supply the labor, but he does not much enjoy it. He prefers to go to school and learn to read and write and sing and be a teacher or preacher. Still he wants the clothes and symbols of civilization, and will work to obtain them. There is, however, occasionally a man who has some brains and is willing to work for the betterment of the condition of himself and his people. These few justify the efforts of the various missions and schools that are working among the natives. The industrial schools teaching the dignity and worth of labor have something of a struggle. The native of these plateaus must work or starve, as his land does not flow with milk and honey. The fruits are small and poor. Cattle there were in times past, but the dreadful plagues have reduced the herds till few, besides the kings, have cattle. One king, whose people number about seven thousand scattered thinly over his territory, has a herd of about thirty cattle.

The natives really live the simple life, and are comparatively well and healthy until they begin to acquire the clothes and vices of civilization. During this transition stage the native is a queer creature. When he learns the proper use of clothes—when he learns that if he has three suits it does not mean that all should be worn at the same time while he works and perspires at a temperature of ninety degrees or higher; when he learns that a loin-cloth and a derby or straw hat are incongruous, then he will also have learned some things about hygiene and sanitation that will make a different being of him. At present he wears his clothes day and night until they are too tattered to hang on his body. Then he acquires another garment, and behold! the old one is kept in its proper place because the new one covers and holds it with all its grease and grime. On this account sensitive nostrils suffer much. That the simple life is healthful is attested by the fact that these people who live amid conditions of filth in which they should, by right, die off like flies, continue to increase and multiply.

A hut ten feet in diameter, this is the Mashona's home. It has a door so low he must crawl into it. Dogs, goats, and fowls, are also its tenants. It is warmed by a fire in the centre, which also cooks his food. The white visitor is soon warned by suffering eyes and lungs that it is no place for him, as the smoke only finds egress through the thatch roof. True, the mosquitoes are driven out, but the native cares little for mosquitoes. His food is meal of native grains, ground by the women on a flat stone by rubbing with another stone held in the hands. A very primitive way it is, and one which continually wears away small pieces of the hard granite to mingle with the meal. These sharp particles are very trying to the stomach of the white man, but the native seems to have the stomach of an ostrich, and thrives on it. Some grains are also ground or stamped to powder in a mortar made from the trunk of a tree.

Go with me to a village in the early morning and you will find the smoke rising from each hut through the grass roof. A fire is burning for warmth, and to cook the food which the women will be grinding on the stones, and one hears on all sides the crunch, crunch of grinding. The most common native grain is a small millet, from which is made a red pottage, the same for which Esau sold his birthright. The meal is stirred into boiling water until it is as thick as it can be stirred with a long stick held in both hands. This half-cooked mass is taken out and tossed into a basket or a plate and patted into a loaf of the color of chocolate and of the consistency of dough. This India rubber-like mass may not be the equal of the multi-cooked, triple-digested health foods, but it seems to suit these children

of nature. By the time it is cooled the rest of the meal is ready. This may be peanuts roasted in the ashes, some one of the native beans, greens of various kinds, pumpkin, or meat. It is meat if it can be had, and the gift by the traveler of a tin of preserved beef is highly appreciated.

The native is almost omnivorous in the matter of meat. Killed freshly or ready for a feast for the buzzards, it is all one to him. He may half-roast it on the stones by the fire, or stew it in a coarsely-made earthen pot. A chunk of "sadza," the porridge, between thumb and finger, dipped into the stew, or with a morsel pulled off the meat, is devoured with a noise as of a horse crunching its feed of grain. If no fresh meat is at hand the store of locusts may be opened and a few handfuls heated on the fire—these are eaten with great relish after the legs and wings have been snapped off. The Mashonas are quite abstemious usually, but if the white man furnishes the food they can store away most surprising quantities. Other delicacies are caterpillars and some of the ants. The ants are really delicious, having a sweet, nutty flavor when roasted, but I cannot vouch for the taste of the caterpillars. My stomach is inured to many things, but there are limits. The caterpillar eaten is of the furry kind, striped. It is gathered into baskets, laid on the rocks, and trodden by the feet or rolled under a flat stick until its feathers are rubbed off or mused up considerably, then it is stewed for a few minutes, and is ready for the savory stew into which the mouthful of dough is to be dipped.

The men have been sitting outside around a fire while the food was being prepared. After eating they go about their various duties, and are in the open air until nightfall. They sometimes travel almost incredible distances on a journey or after game, and sometimes run down a rabbit or small antelope. The women do most of the work in the gardens, although the men do the preliminary work of clearing the scrubby timber off the ground selected for the gardens. This clearing does not come every year, as they work on a plot of ground until it is exhausted before clearing another. The women dig up the earth into ridges with their hoes shaped like a pancake, sow the grain, cultivate and harvest it.

The grain is stored in temporary granaries near the thrashing floor, which is a flat rock or of hard, smooth earth, until it is thoroughly dry. Then it is beaten out with sticks, winnowed by tossing from a basket in the wind, and, finally, stored in granaries of reeds or grass, covered inside and out with mud. These granaries are usually built on rocks, and are of all sizes, from the small one to hold a few pounds, perhaps of melon seeds, to the large ones, six feet tall by three feet in diameter. They are roofed with clay, and again with grass, and are only opened when needed for use. Great quantities of the grains are purchased by traders and sold to the mines, etc., as food for their laborers. Everything is carried on the heads of the women; there are no other beasts of burden.

At noon the natives usually rest from their work and have a lunch, a small piece of "sadza" left from the morning meal and a pot of "doro," the native beer, usually sufficing. This beer may be either mild or quite intoxicating, and is made from the same native millet. It is thick and gruel-like, and is quite nutritious. Doro is one of the greatest curses and most degrading influences of the country. A crowd will get together in the afternoon with immense pots of beer and drink as long as the beer lasts, winding up with a dance and often a fight. The dances may be anything from a simple child's play to most immoral affairs. Many of the dances are religious ceremonies connected with the pacifying of the evil spirits who are supposed to concern themselves with the management of the affairs of the people. The evening meal is prepared in the hut, usually after dark, and is the same as that of the morning. Soon all are asleep in the garments bearing the filth and soil of the day's work. And still they live and thrive. Rearing children is the woman's business, and she is rarely seen without one on her back, and often a smaller one in her arms. The babies are comical little fellows, too, often frightened at the sight of a white face, but soon becoming friendly.

King Maranki, in whose territory I have spent some time, is a good specimen of a barbarian gentleman. He was deprecating, one day, the tendency of many of the black people to steal, and his reasons were perhaps as good as those given by most white men. Said he: "It is not good to steal from white men, for the police will catch them and put them in prison. It is not good to steal from Kaffirs, either. When I get drunk and lie down to sleep I do not want to wake up and find my assegais and sticks gone." One day, as we were walking over his gardens photographing, we came across the old man, not drunk enough to lie down, but enough so to be happy. He talked so much that we could hardly get away, and then he walked along with us sending his women off after presents. We finally hurried away, leaving our boys to depart when they could, and when they caught up with us they had three pumpkins, some bunches of corn in the ear, and about a gallon of peanuts. He also made us several visits,

and was helpful to us in getting some good pictures of the natives and the scenery.

Many of these views of the old life cannot be obtained in a few years, as things are changing rapidly. It will be well for the native when he passes this dangerous period of transition. The exposure of his skin to sun and air has no doubt had much to do with his good health. A dirty civilized garment is a dangerous thing and far from beautiful or picturesque, while many of the younger people, clad chiefly in nature's garb, are both pleasing to the eye and as modest as can be desired. They are a polygamous but quite a moral people according to their standards. To the white man any sense of nudity is dispelled by the chocolate-brown skin, and one admires the texture of the glossy brown skin, the supple muscles, and the graceful proportions as he might a fine horse. Immodesty is not thought of; it is not in the native's mind until implanted by the white man. Photography among the Mashonas is somewhat difficult, as they are shy. It is only after some acquaintance and repeated visits and talk that they will drop their self-consciousness and go on with their work as though you were one of themselves.

The Kaffir industries have declined since the advent of the whites. Iron is no longer smelted, and only a few scattered smithies remain. The natives make a few assegais or knives. Most of their hoes, etc., are "made in Germany" to the native pattern and sold from the traders' stores. The cheap prints have entirely replaced the old-time bark cloth. Iron pots, in many instances, take the place of the earthen ones. The water-jars, either of calabash shells or of earthenware, with perhaps a few criss-cross scratches for decoration, remain as of old. A few baskets are made, but with simple or no decoration, and the people know nothing of color. Black and white is all they seem to see. They are away below our American Indian in intellect or enterprise, but endure civilization better, taking what comes and not fretting under it. This makes the negro problem here serious.

In traveling about this country one must of necessity use carriers, and this is work for the men. Each man carries his load of sixty pounds on his head or shoulder and trots off his fifteen miles a day. He can do twenty-five or more if necessity compels, but it is not wisdom to rush things. There is also the occasional donkey if one desires to ride. Walking is usually preferable and healthful, while if one is ill the hammock comes into service. If one travels but little during the rainy season there is little cause to fear sickness. There is fever, but mosquito netting prevents that, and for all but a few months of the year the climate of these plateaus is delightful for outdoor life. Pure air and sunshine, and some weather cool enough to be quite bracing, make this in reality a country for the white man, although it is but twenty degrees from the equator. The altitude of three thousand feet takes away most of the troubles of the tropics and leaves nearly the ideal climate where one can with comfort be outdoors all day and all night most of the year.

### Great Future of Cotton-seed Products.

REFERENCE has already been made in these columns to the possibilities of extending foreign trade in American cotton-seed products. At a recent meeting of the Interstate Cotton-seed Crushers' Association, in New Orleans, J. L. Benton, who has been engaged in studying conditions abroad, in the interests of the Department of Commerce and Labor, told the manufacturers that, aside from olive oil, there was no edible oil produced anywhere in sufficient quantities to compete seriously with American cotton-seed oil. The fluctuations of the olive crop are such that cotton-seed oil is frequently required to make up a deficiency by blending. The greatest future of the American product in Europe is as a cooking oil. Total exports for 1906 were \$13,673,400. The uses of cotton-seed oil are more widely appreciated abroad than are those of oil cake and oil meal, though the exports of the last two for 1906 were only about \$600,000 less than those of oil. They are used as cattle-feed, Germany being the largest buyer and Denmark the second. Some authorities say that cotton-seed cake produces more milk, with a higher percentage of butter fat, than any other food. Mr. Benton recommends, as means for increasing European sales, the appointment of a wide-awake and capable permanent resident agent of the association, who shall do publicity work and study changing conditions, so that American producers may keep abreast of the needs and requirements of foreign customers.

### A Perfect Milk Supply

should bear a guaranty of purity. The name "Borden" guarantees purity in milk products. Borden's Peerless Brand Evaporated Milk (unsweetened) is prepared where cleanliness and purity reign supreme. Use it in all recipes calling for milk or cream.



# The Only Active Volcano in North America

IMPRESSIVE VIEWS OF THE GREAT FIRE-MOUNTAIN OF COLIMA, MEX., WHICH IS IN FREQUENT ERUPTION.

*Photographs by Sumner W. Matleson.*



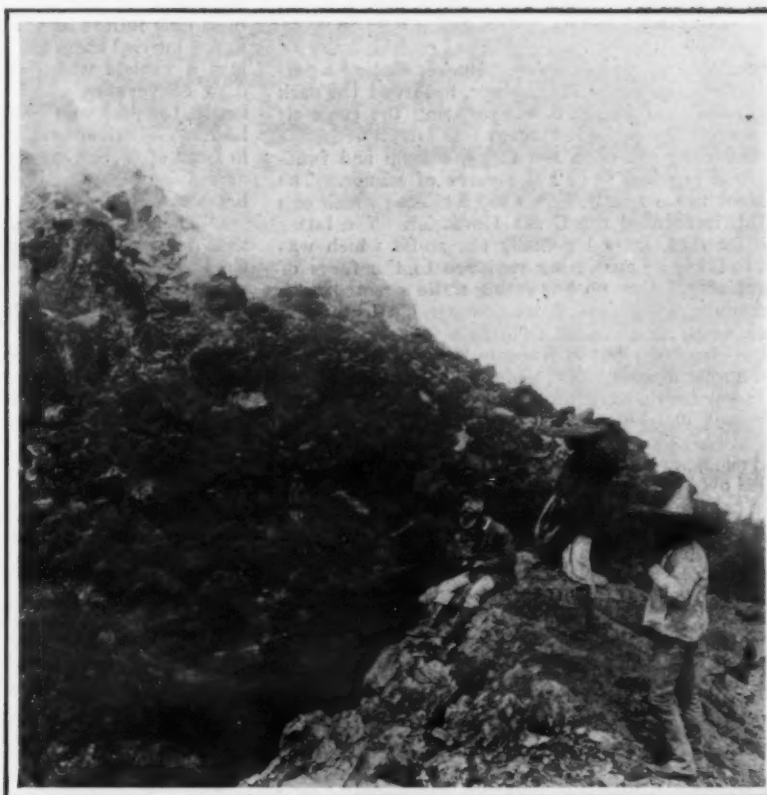
COLIMA FUEGO, AS SEEN FROM THE TRAIL LEADING UP THE VOLCANO.



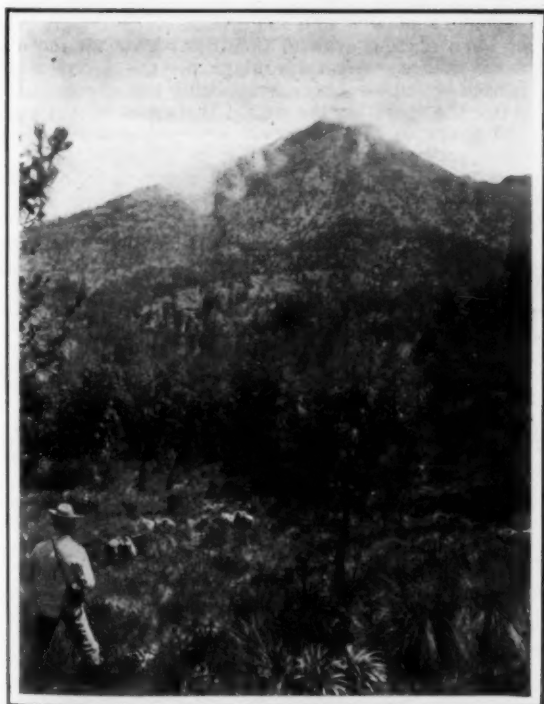
PASSING THE LITTLE VOLCANO ON THE ASCENT OF COLIMA FUEGO.



VIEW OF COLIMA FUEGO (12,743 FEET HIGH) FROM THE SUMMIT OF COLIMA NIEVE (14,303 FEET HIGH).



ON THE NORTHEAST RIM OF THE CRATER OF COLIMA, WHICH IS FILLED WITH RAGGED HEAPS OF LAVA.



COLIMA NIEVE, NEAR LA JOLLA—THE TRAIL PASSING OVER THE DEPRESSION AT THE RIGHT.



LAVA ROCK AT THE BASE OF THE EAST WALL OF THE CRATER—THE WEST WALL WAS BURIED ONE HUNDRED FEET UNDER LAVA DURING AN ERUPTION FIFTY YEARS AGO.





# The Great Humorist and the College Ghosts

By Lowell Otus Reese



HAD been boning hard on Greek. I was nervous and irritable, for Greek always seemed to me such a waste of energy. To my unsophisticated mind it seemed a shame that those poor old fellows should have been compelled to wrestle all their lives with such an unholy language, when, if we had been discovered earlier, they might have been talking English.

I stumbled against Burke and Elston, who were standing in front of the bulletin-board regarding pensively a text scribbled thereon.

"An edict!" sighed Burke.

I sidled around in front of the thing and read:

"To-morrow night, in Hueston Hall, Mr. Robert Burnette, the famous humorist, will lecture to the men of the university. The faculty wishes to impress upon the student body that there must be

no boisterous demonstrations."

We turned away. "Demonstrations!" said Elston. We walked on in silence, each thinking deeply. "I said 'demonstrations!'" Elston insisted, "boisterous demonstrations!"

"I read it," I observed. Burke sighed, his face taking on a more than ordinarily discouraged look. Burke always looked that way when he was contemplating a piece of villainy which gave promise of being above the average—and Burke's villainy averaged high.

We wandered on past the conservatory. Occasionally a member of the faculty passed us, eying us askance, and evidently wondering what dire calamity was hatching. Over in the eucalyptus grove we flung ourselves upon the ground and plunged deep into the ethics of trouble.

Hueston Hall was crowded. Burke, casting a pessimistic eye over the assemblage, hazarded the dark opinion that the audience was violating the cubic-air ordinance. Not a single student was missing.

The faculty sat upon the stage, solemn and funereal, as is befitting in an atmosphere of humor. The president arose finally, and, amid a silence which was painful, introduced the Great Humorist. The latter came forward, smiled genially the smile which was wont to bring an answering radiance to the faces of his audience. But no answering smile greeted him. He made a witty speech, introducing his lecture—a speech which never failed to bring a roar and a storm of hand-clapping; but in Hueston Hall you could have heard a gnat sneeze. Not a muscle moved in all that vast assemblage, save upon the platform, where the suppressed chuckles of the faculty sounded in that awful silence like a Yahoo guffaw in a vacuum. This ended suddenly in a scared gasp, as the faculty gazed puzzled over the sea of white collars and evening coats, where sat the sphinx-like student body.

The Great Humorist was puzzled too. He was more than puzzled—he was worried; that was evident. However, he rallied, for he was game. He began raining humor on the student body. He fired broadsides of epigrams and turned loose whole batteries of rapid-fire jokes, but still that mighty silence hung over Hueston Hall. He grew desperate, finally, and descended to punning. Suddenly a spasmodic gasp broke the silence, and the humorist turned toward the sound, with hope lighting his haggard features, only to see Burke leaning his head upon my shoulder, sobbing drearily.

It was pitiful to watch the Great Humorist. We could trace the emotions of his soul as though they were spread upon a map. We saw where he cut out whole pages of that lecture. We could see his mental machinery work as he said to his tortured spirit: "I don't know what I'm up against, but if I live to get out of here I'll take the humor cure." Then he flung his masterpiece at us. It struck against the flinty wall of that deadly silence, splintered and fell into an abyss of innocuous misery. The Great Humorist turned pale, paused, swallowed hard twice, thanked us for our attention, and sat down.

Still that vast silence.

The president arose, pale and nervous. He came down to the front of the stage, walking carefully so as to make no noise. When he spoke he seemed to start nervously at the sound of his own voice.

"I am sure," he said, "that we appreciate to the highest extent the privilege we have had in listening to the—the highly humorous—the—I move that we extend a vote of thanks to the eminent *littérateur* who has thus favored us. Shall it be a standing vote, gentlemen?"

Like a mammoth automaton, the crowd got upon its feet. No scraping of shoes marked the rise. It was uncanny to see that great audience upheave, yet making no more noise than the flight of a toy balloon. For a moment longer the deathly silence prevailed, then the doors opened, and in two minutes the Great Humorist and the faculty were alone.

As the little party, consisting of the faculty and the Great Humorist stepped out into the night they were accosted by a figure so muffled up as to be unrecognizable. "I beg your pardon, gentlemen," said the figure, "but one of the students is—is—" he seemed to choke. "He is asking for you, gentlemen. I hope you will come—"



"I—I—" began the president, nervously. "By all means!" exclaimed the Great Humorist, glad of something to distract the universal mind from the miserable failure of the evening's performance. The figure hurried them around the corner of the hall and into a vehicle which stood in the darkness—a long, dark conveyance which seemed to be a hack. Once inside, the door was shut, and they heard the snap of a lock. The driver started the team, and immediately in front of them a band struck up as they moved away across the campus. The Great Humorist caught his breath.

"The 'Dead March' in 'Saul'!" he gasped. At that moment they passed under a dim arc light. The Great Humorist leaned forward, took one look about, and nearly fainted.

"Heavens!" he whispered, hoarsely, "we're riding in a hearse!"

The conveyance stopped. A committee, robed in white, and masked, met the descending party and respectfully but firmly guided them in through the back door of the gymnasium and upon the stage, where darkness was so thick it hurt. Chairs were placed for them by unseen hands, and they sank into them, weak and nerveless.

Suddenly the low and wailing music of the "Miserere" stole through the air. Simultaneously a dim light grew, and with it appeared an audience of spectral figures, white-masked and motionless, packing the immense room of the gymnasium. A single ghostly figure came from the back of the stage.

"Oh, Ghosts of Good Times!" it said, the sepulchral tones echoing through the sobbing music of the "Miserere," "we have with us to-night a Great Humorist who but a few short minutes ago spoke to a congregation of the student body, out of which he found no profit for his toil. Now let him try his skill upon a congregation of dead ones."

The "Miserere" rose in a shrieking crescendo. The lights flared up, and in the blinding glare the vast concourse of sheet-clad figures arose and boomed forth the college yell. The white-clad figure on the stage took the president by the arm and led him forward.

"Ghosts of Good Times!" he said again, "I present to you the chairman, who will introduce to you the guest of honor and speaker of the evening. Fellow ghosts—permit me to present our president. We love him, but he doesn't know it."

The band broke into the college song. The vast audience roared it. The audience climbed upon chairs and cheered, yelled, and howled raucously the college yell. The president bowed, trembled, tried to smile and failed, fled incontinently, and sat down. We could not hear him speak, but we could see his lips saying, "Bless my soul! Bless my soul!"

Then the Great Humorist's nerve came back and he rose to the occasion. He understood at last; and as the great light burst upon him he sprang from his chair and came forward with a wide grin breaking his face into a perfect sea of good-fellowship. He raised his hand, and the audience was quiet. After all that tumult his voice, a thin little voice from a genial little man speaking in a quiet, conversational tone, sounded even as must have sounded the still small voice.

"Boys," he said, "it's on me! Your joke has all of mine beaten a mile!" Again the storm of cheering, after which he went on:

"But it isn't fair to try out a humorist in a graveyard! Please—"

At the word the white-clad master of ceremonies came again to the front of the stage. "Resurrection!" he shouted. As if by magic the white shrouds disappeared, and there before them the Great Humorist and the faculty beheld every university man; also

co-eds by the hundred, their gay plumage making glad the sober blackness of the men's conventional attire. With his white disguise off Elston bowed to the Great Humorist, with a wave of his hand at the spectacle.

"Mr. Burnette," he said, "the real Student Body!"

Looking back upon his career, doubtless the Great Humorist counts this meeting the greatest of all in the matter of appreciation. His humor flowed out and was met half-way by the spirit of the crowd, and when at last he desisted, the ovation given him must have warmed his soul like a draught of very, very old wine. He had made a hit.

Again Elston took the stage. "Ladies' choice!" he shouted, laconically.

Instantly the floor was cleared. The band struck up a waltz. The faculty and the Great Humorist were upon the floor—how they got there they never quite remembered. A sweet co-ed sprang to the side of the bewildered president, and before he knew what was happening to him the astonished old gentleman was whirling away on the wings of the Strauss harmony. The Great Humorist was a simultaneous and most willing victim. "If only all jokes had so sweet an ending!" he whispered, and was lost in the eddy-ing throng.

The hearse was gone when, late at night, the faculty and the Great Humorist stepped from the gymnasium. A giant automobile awaited them, throbbing impatiently. The lights were out, and the student body was disappearing, singing, into the night.

"God bless the boys!" quavered the president, tremulously.

"And the girls!" murmured the Great Humorist, caressing a red rose in his button-hole.

## Good News for Epicures.

THE THANKSGIVING turkey of 1907 will have a plentiful accompaniment of the sauce which may be said to have made the turkey famous—namely, cranberry. All records for the East have been broken this year by Richard Everson with his bog, in the Cape Cod district, which has yielded three hundred barrels to the acre in its best portions. What such a yield means to the cranberry farmer may be understood when it is stated that large and perfect berries this season bring \$7 and upwards per barrel.

## The Doom of the Hansom Cab.

SINGULARLY enough, one of the first cities to feel the effects of the displacing of the horse by the automobile is Birmingham, Eng., in which the hansom cab was invented seventy years ago. It was the idea of Joseph Aloysius Hansom, an architect, who gave his name to the vehicle which was for so many years the typical conveyance of London, and was widely used in other cities of the United Kingdom. Now the demand for hansoms has so fallen off, owing to the introduction of motor-cabs and underground railways and the extension of the street-car systems, that a Birmingham factory which has long manufactured them has decided to go out of business.

## Marvelous Cure for Cancer.

IN A MARVELOUS cure for cancer is reported by Dr. de Kating Hart, a Marseilles surgeon. The process is called "fulguration," and is described as follows: An electric transformer is connected with the city's electric supply, and sends through an insulated probe a long current of great power. From the probe is ejected an electric spark five inches long, which is applied with a fulgurating or flashing effect on the cancerous growth, thus destroying all the diseased tissues. After the fulguration the electric spark is used in lieu of a knife, volatilizing the affected part. After the operation the wound is washed with water, and a simple antiseptic and a dressing are applied. Dr. Hart gave a demonstration of his method before fifty surgeons at a recent surgical congress in Paris. A woman who had an advanced cancerous growth (internal) was submitted to high-frequency sparks for half an hour, at the end of which time, it is declared, the witnesses agreed that all traces of the malignant growth had disappeared.

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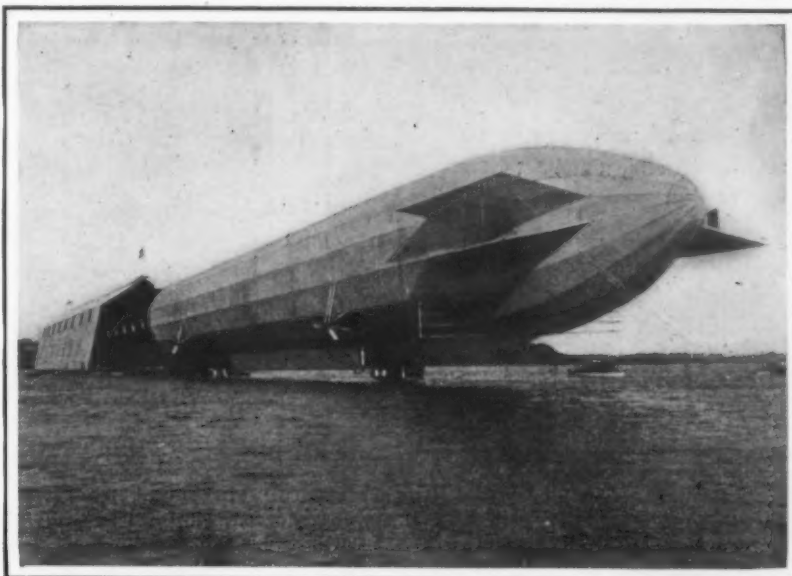


# Life on the Other Side of the Atlantic

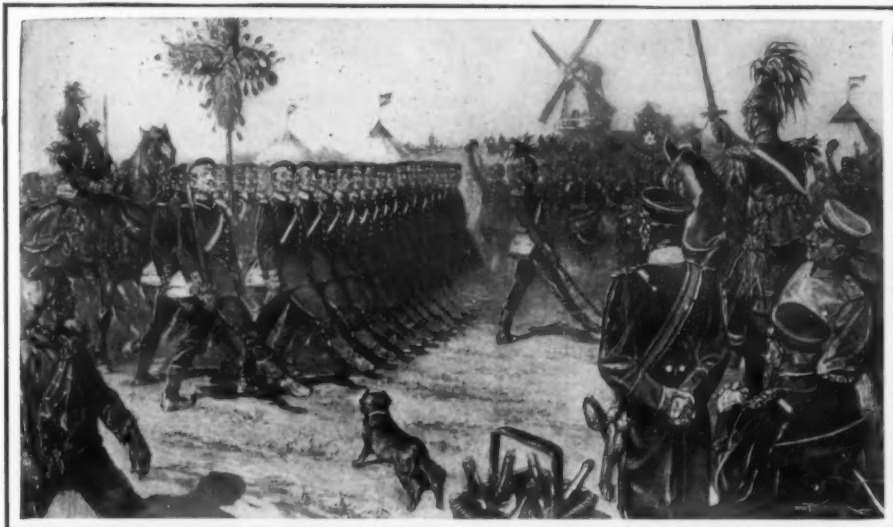
ANCIENT, MEDIÆVAL, AND MODERN SUBJECTS GRAPHICALLY PRESENTED IN THE PAGES OF OUR FOREIGN CONTEMPORARIES.



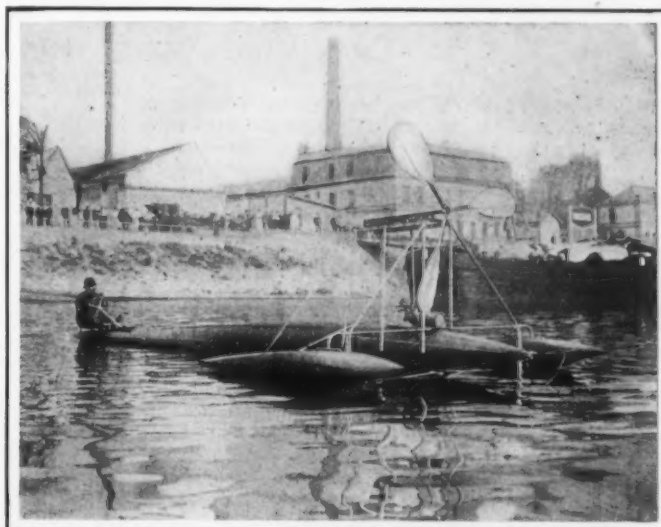
RAILROAD NEAR CAMPAGNAN IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, DAMAGED BY THE EXTENSIVE FLOODS.—*L'Illustration*.



ZEPPELIN AIR-SHIP, THE MOST SUCCESSFUL YET BUILT IN GERMANY, STARTING ON A FLIGHT OVER LAKE CONSTANCE.—*Illustrirte Zeitung*.



BURLESQUE PARADE OF TIME-EXPIRED MEN OF THE GERMAN RESERVES, AT THE CLOSE OF THE ARMY MANŒUVRES.—*Illustrated London News*.



SANTOS-DUMONT'S HYDROPLANE, ON THE SPEED OF WHICH HE HAS WAGERED \$10,000.—*Illustrirte Zeitung*.



STRANGELY-GARBED MEMBERS OF THE ABYSSINIAN MISSION TO ITALY.  
*L'Illustrazione Italiana*.



QUEEN VICTORIA OF SPAIN AND THE PRINCESS OF COBURG PLAYING GOLF.  
*Blanco y Negro*.



BATTERY CHARGE IN THE RECENT BRITISH MANŒUVRES.—*Black and White*.

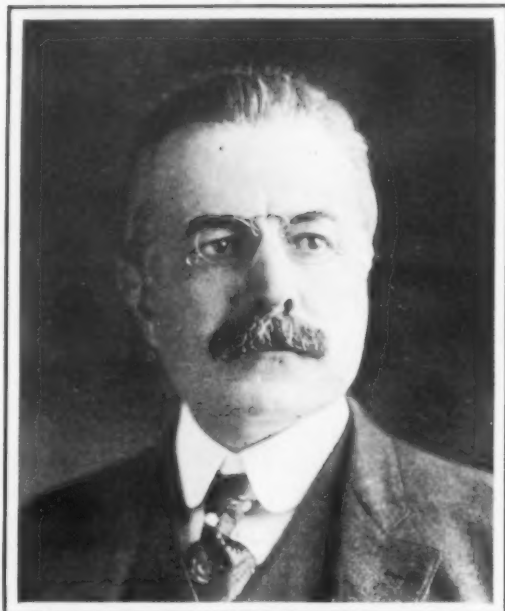


WORKMEN EMPLOYED BY THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT PROSECUTING THE EXCAVATIONS AMONG THE FAMOUS TEMPLES OF PÆSTUM.—*Sphere*.

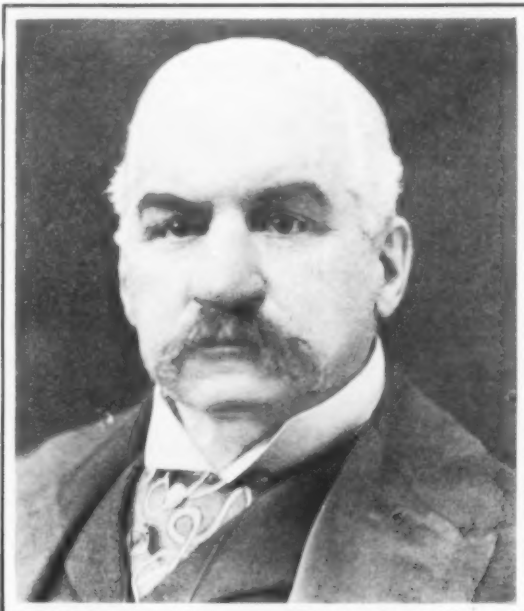


# How the Money Panic in Wall Street Was Stopped

By Albert C. Stevens, formerly Editor of "Bradstreet's"



SECRETARY GEORGE B. CORTELYOU.  
Copyright, 1907, by Harris & Ewing.



J. PIERPONT MORGAN.  
Copyright, 1902, by Pach Brothers.



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.  
Photograph by R. K. Beach.

MEN WHO CAME TO THE RESCUE WHEN THE PANIC WAS AT ITS WORST.

IN MERE statistical outline Wall Street's latest money scare is impressive. The Knickerbocker Trust Company paid out \$8,000,000 and then closed its doors. The Trust Company of America handed out \$23,000,000 before it was able to stem the tide of outflow to frightened depositors. Nearly a score of banks representing over a thousand millions of deposits suspended or withheld payments for the time being rather than face the mob of outstretched hands. Secretary Cortelyou poured almost \$25,000,000 of government funds into the seething market, the banking-house of J. P. Morgan came to the rescue with another \$27,000,000, J. D. Rockefeller gave \$10,000,000, and stood ready to pledge \$50,000,000 more. Finally the clearing-house, by means of certificates, the last resource in a desperate emergency, offered still other millions—perhaps fifty or more may be called for before the end—and then the crisis was said to be over. A financial panic is always mysterious, however clear the surface cause. Why a money madness should seize upon the multitude at a given time, why a bank that is today strong in the confidence of its customers should to-morrow reel under suspicion, and how the sensitive nerve of insecurity can so quickly communicate alarm to all parts of the community and send a trembling host shouting and pleading before a bank door simultaneously, are among the unsolved mysteries of the human mind. Then there is pathos in a money scare. The hungry eagerness of the poor, the wistful and sorrowful resignation of the aged, the bold, defiant, and threatening aspect of the more callous and worldly—all go to make a scene in the forefront of the palace of gold that etches itself fadelessly upon the tablets of memory.

A Knickerbocker depositor drew a heap of small bills, threw his coat on the floor and the bills on the coat, rolled the whole into a loose bundle and went rapidly away. An old gentleman was reaching out his hands for the amount of his deposit when the order of suspension came, and the teller drew the bills back inside the cage. All night long throngs waited wearily so as to be first in line for to-morrow's "run." Such are the more touching aspects of a panic in which thousands are thrust out on the brink of despair by the fear that their hard-earned savings have been recklessly swept away.

The quick and generous relief work of the leading financiers of the metropolis is the brightest feature of the panic, and invites appreciative comment. Secre-



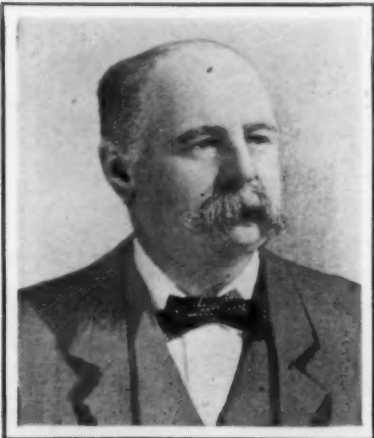
NEW YORK CLEARING-HOUSE, AT 77 CEDAR STREET.  
B. G. Phillips.

tary Cortelyou was among the first to offer aid, coming to New York from Washington and putting \$25,000,000 of government funds at the disposal of national banks; J. Pierpont Morgan and his associates placed \$27,000,000 on the floor of the Stock Exchange for call loans and arrested the collapse of prices; John D. Rockefeller deposited \$10,000,000 in one trust company and pledged \$50,000,000, if necessary, to relieve the strain; bankers of the highest standing, under the leadership of the clearing-house committee, co-operated with all these agencies and succeeded in staying the avalanche.

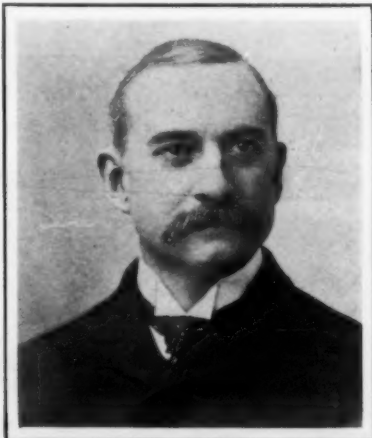
But something more has been the matter in the New York money world of late than a mere scarcity of funds. In addition to the increasing size of the gap between the demand for money for all business purposes and the quantity to be obtained, there has been a visible restriction of credits which the decrease in financial accommodation will not explain. This was recognized by all competent judges as an outcome of a waning confidence in financial circles, because of some of the financial methods in vogue, and, one might add, of the growth of some excrescences, as it were, on the banking situation born of an overweening spirit of greed, gambling, and, in some instances, it was feared, of graft.

The metropolis had already been duly shocked by the revelations of the Armstrong committee and the subsequent life-insurance scandals. When the results of that long-drawn-out exposure had almost gotten to the point where some one was to be haled to court, we were rent again with amazing disclosures as to embezzlement of stockholders' money by some very well known people who were supposed to be unapproachable with even a suggestion of what plain-spoken folk would call larceny; and then came the third upheaval produced by the action of the New York clearing-house, through which it was made plain that a group of speculators had gotten possession of a number of minor New York City banks by buying control of one, pawning its stock to purchase another, and so on, through the ownership of which chain of banks they were enabled to borrow of the depositors' funds to exploit their own speculative schemes—mining, steamship, or other—had they been so minded.

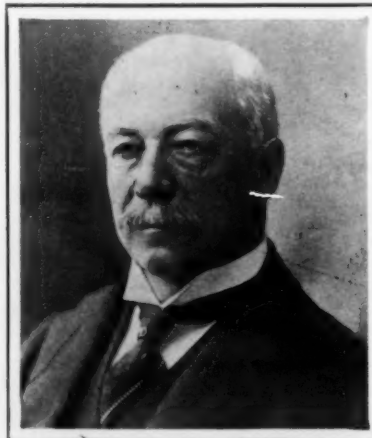
Such a situation in the New York banking world would have been unthinkable had it not been an unearthed, but now, fortunately, an eradicated, fact. Banks should far outrank Caesar's wife in that lady's specialty, and the moment any one is able to point the finger at one of them, or to curl the lip, the financial cancer betrays itself and the danger to the entire business world is recognized. The New York clearing-house became aware of this situation in the metropolitan banking world nearly six months ago, but waited for a reasonable excuse for action. Unfortunately, or not, the time for doing something came after a prolonged period of depression in the stock market, when various influences had contributed to the liquidation of share prices and when the money market was harassed by the usual scarcity and tension at the



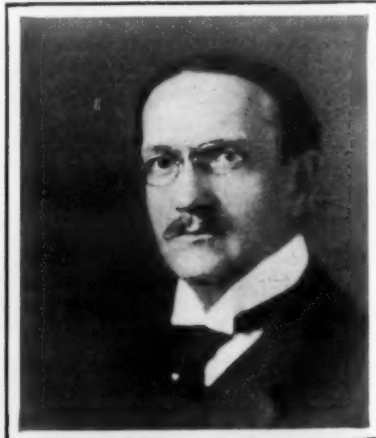
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,  
President of the Fourth National Bank.  
Savory.



JAMES STILLMAN,  
President of the National City Bank.  
Aime Dupont.



WILLIAM ALEXANDER NASH,  
Chairman; president of the Corn Exchange Bank.—Davis & Sanford.



CLARK WILLIAMS,  
APPOINTED BY GOVERNOR HUGHES TO THE  
POST OF STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF  
BANKS.—Pirie Macdonald.

MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING-HOUSE COMMITTEE.





LONG LINE OF WELL-DRESSED DEPOSITORS IN FRONT OF THE LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY AND EXTENDING FAR UP FIFTH AVENUE, WAITING TO WITHDRAW THEIR MONEY.—B. G. Phillips.



RECORD-BREAKING CROWDS IN WALL STREET DURING THE RUN ON THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA (WHITE BUILDING IN CENTRE OF BLOCK)—J. P. MORGAN'S OFFICES AT RIGHT FOREGROUND.—H. D. Blauvelt.



MAIN OFFICES OF THE KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY (WHICH CLOSED ITS DOORS) AT 66 BROADWAY.—B. G. Phillips.



MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK (WITH WHICH MESSES. MORSE AND HEINZE WERE IDENTIFIED) AT 195 BROADWAY.—B. G. Phillips.

period when the autumn strain for funds to move the crops is on.

At that ridiculous moment, in a bear market, some rare good fortune induced a brother of one of the speculative bankers to try to corner the market for United Copper shares, a stock which was the favorite property of the banker in question. As ought to have been foreseen, the would-be cornerer failed literally in a share market much more unsettled by reason of his operations, one result of which was to emphasize the fact that the required legal reserves or proportion of cash to deposits held in the brother's bank, had been below the limit for some time. That gave the clearing-house committee the waited-for excuse to call that bank to account, to examine its loans and receivables and investment securities. It wound up by demanding that the bank's president, Mr. F. Augustus Heinze, resign, and that some acceptable man be elected president in his place. In this way the Mercantile National Bank was virtually reorganized and taken out of the hands of speculative or promoter banking affiliations, and like drastic treatment was visited upon the National Bank of North America, which eliminated Mr. Charles W. Morse, of Steamship and Ice combine notoriety, while the Thomases, both O. F., and E. R. were, by a similar process, induced to get out of the presidencies of the Consolidated National and Hamilton banks. It may be added that the original trouble over the Knickerbocker Trust Company, which was dropped by its clearing-house representative, the National Bank of Commerce, for reasons best known to

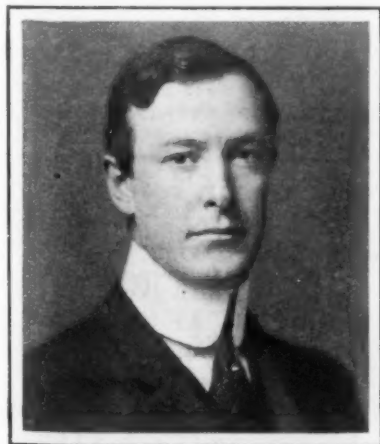


UNITED STATES SUB-TREASURY, IN WALL STREET, WHICH SECRETARY CORTELYOU MADE HIS HEADQUARTERS DURING HIS STAY IN NEW YORK.—B. G. Phillips.

the latter, was in part because of the speculative business affiliations of Mr. Barney, its president, with Mr. Morse, the penalty of which was the retirement of the company's president. By that time, of course, the world had learned what was behind all this revolutionizing of the so-called Morse-Heinze-Thomas group or chain of banks, and the effect on the public mind, in addition to the restriction of credits caused by the over-conversion of liquid into fixed capital, the congestion of the security markets, and the

slackness of financial accommodation in commercial and industrial circles, was what was seen in the developments in the New York financial centre in the fourth week of October. Confidence once disturbed had to be restored, and it is a plant of slow growth.

Now the financial cancer which was eating out the soundness of the credit-heart at New York's financial centre, has been removed by the knife of the committee of the New York associated banks, better known as the clearing-house, a voluntary organization including most of the larger and stronger national and State banks, formed primarily for the purpose of facilitating the collection of checks and drafts sent to them for collection. This is done at daily meetings of representatives of clearing-house banks in the clearing-house building on Cedar Street, where each member presents a list and total of its checks and drafts on other members, those which have a debit aggregate paying the difference into the clearing-house, and those having a credit balance receiving payment similarly. In times of financial stress the clearing-house exhibits its greatest usefulness and power, carrying, as it does, back of its mandates, the moral and physical potency for good embodied in nearly \$140,000,000 of capital and a billion and a quarter of deposits. And this is the engine which was set to the task of purifying the banking situation in New York at whatever cost, in order that genuine, old-fashioned conservative methods might again prevail and unreasoning fright at the same time be rendered powerless for further harm.



E. R. THOMAS,  
Who was president of the Hamilton National Bank.  
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CHARLES T. BARNEY,  
Who was the head of the Knickerbocker Trust Company.—Aime Dupont.



F. AUGUSTUS HEINZE,  
Who was president of the Mercantile National Bank.



CHARLES W. MORSE,  
Who was president of the Bank of North America.

PROMINENT BANKING MEN WHO RESIGNED THEIR OFFICES.



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ments at this particular time. When the wind at harvest blows hard through the orchard everybody at the farm realizes the probability of the ground being covered with fruit, and that all that is needed is a disposition and ability to pick up the fruit.

Anything more than a cursory contemplation of the investment markets of the country, after the damage done to quotations by the money panic in the metropolis, makes it plain to the veriest on-looker that there are bargains galore to be had by the exercise of a little expert discrimination, aided by the employment of almost any sum of money from a modest three or four hundred dollars up. And it is without any forebodings that we find ourselves saying, in so many words, that this, in reality, is the time to buy good dividend-earning stocks and interest-paying bonds, securities which are grounded on the position and ability of the enterprises by which they are issued, and, preferably, stocks and bonds of securities listed on recognized exchanges, although it is realized that in many instances there are desirable investments to be made in corporations which are not generally known, the stocks or bonds of which are closely held where appreciated, so that such bargains are more or less rare.

Yet, when even this is fully recognized, and the would-be investor stands ready, as it were, with his dollars in his pocket waiting for a chance to buy a stock or a bond or two which are so sure of answering every criticism that he may pay for them and go to sleep without fear of having bad dreams—even then it is often the case that the one needed element is advice as to just what to purchase or whether to purchase, or whom to consult on these points.

At this time we have about passed through the probable liquidation in railroad-share and bond markets. It would be very difficult to see a reason for believing the long-awaited-for bottom with respect to prices for such securities is to be any lower than the low level which was touched on the twenty-fourth of October, when all life, for a quarter of an hour, seemed to have gone out of the buying ability of the professional element of the New York stock market. This was caused by the lack of money to lend on stocks, inability of brokers to make loans, an unprecedented crisis of its kind, and one broken only at the last moment by the dumping of \$25,000,000 into the Stock Exchange by the banking pool which Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan organized within half an hour to save the exchange from wholesale slaughter, from failure all along the line, which would otherwise have been the outcome.

During that ominous, even gruesome, interval, when nothing but disaster loomed before the members on the floor of the exchange, prices for securities not only went off—they dropped with much of that which has so often been described as "a dull, sickening thud," ten and seven per cent. dividend-payers of the first quality groveling until they were virtually and for the moment on an actual ten and seven per cent. basis, selling at or near par, with other good securities bumping hard upon the rocks close by, and in much the same need for a more appreciative buying public with ability to command funds to pay for what they wanted.

This, as we all know, perhaps, was an outcome of the scare, the unreasoning fright, to wit, the panic, which had been developed in the Wall Street stock market as an outcome of the unfortunate closing of the big Knickerbocker Trust Company—something which never should have been allowed to happen—which came on the heels of the unfortunate disclosure of a group of speculatively-managed banks; a condition of affairs which, while not reflecting on the personal honesty of the men in charge of several such metropolitan institutions, was a condition not to be tolerated by the associated banks of New York after some of the disastrous possibilities of such a situation had been made apparent through the consequences of an attempted corner in United Copper shares. As a consequence, there came enforced depositions of a number of presidents of the group of banks referred to, which of itself was enough to unnerv the public as to what might be the matter with some of the banks, so that when the Knickerbocker went down,

for allied reasons, a bank scare and the temporary closing of a dozen small but solvent institutions, which meant a money panic, formed the reality.

Once begun, the terrific strain on the banks and on the credit of the financial community of the metropolis had to run its course in by far a greater convulsion and depression than those of March or August last, until the average price of twenty standard railroad shares, usually taken as a measure of the market, ran down from 92 to 85 as compared with 88 at the low point in 1904, and industrials reacted correspondingly. From now on, therefore, in a general way, but not all at once, or immediately, or steadily, or uniformly, an improvement in share prices may be looked for. We hazard nothing in adding that the prevalent low level of stock and bond quotations will not be equalled again with accompanying opportunities for investment during the lifetime of any who are now well along in the midway period of life. There will be other stocks and bonds yet to tell the tale of belated liquidation, both during the closing months of the current year and well into the year which is to follow. (Some of the industrials are yet to feel the recession in business which is sure to follow. So severe a shock to the money market as that recently witnessed makes it absurd to suppose that any particular section of the country will be able to claim immunity for any reason whatever.) Of the duration of the falling-off in business which is to make its appearance no one may predict with authority, but that such a movement is not to be regarded as in the nature of a drawback goes without saying. It is to be a period of readjustment, in which the money and capital of this country (as well as of lands abroad) are to find a chance to accumulate to an extent which will furnish enough to go round, so that more of fixed capital may become liquid and the period of congested securities may liquidate, and the railroad and the factory and the store alike be able to go into the money market and find the accommodation they need at reasonable, which is to say normal, rates for loans, and with a fair appetite on the part of the public for bonds.

As this is all just before us, and as almost if not quite "the worst" has taken place in the money and financial security markets, there is no hesitancy in intimating that for the present, and for some considerable time in the future, one may look for increased opportunity for profitable investments in all directions, among transportation interests, in industrial lines, in mining (where extreme caution and discrimination are used), and among high-class municipal obligations, so many of which have been begging for buyers for so long.

There is much needed to be done, of course, and in that direction may be mentioned the importance of matured laws for regulating railway rates and management, and better and more successful State laws, particularly in New York and vicinity, with reference to banking trust companies. Had such laws been in operation recently, there would have been no shutting of the doors of a dozen small banks and trust companies during the money "flurry."

These guides and safeguards for the public are bound to come, and in the near future, with their acceptance, there will be a better regulated stock and bond market in addition. But, over and above and around it all, it is safe to write deep and plain the prediction that it will not be long before the veriest on-looker will be able to discern that the general tendency of share and bond prices is inclined upward.

The sobering influence of the spectacle of the administration's chief financial officer working hand in glove, and shoulder to shoulder, if one may be permitted to mix figures, with not only Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, but with Mr. James Stillman, president of the so-called big Standard Oil bank in New York, with both the elder and wealthier Rockefellers and with a number of others who, from their connections, or personal wealth or acquisitions, were able to swing enormous credits—was a sight with which to conjure. Giants of the domestic financial world worked like beavers night and day, cordially and together, to fight off the effects of threatened panic. From this, and from the fact that no such run on a bank as that which took place was

ever seen before, anywhere, it may be inferred that, with co-operation and sanity among the powerful, pretty nearly all things for good are possible, from which much that should be comforting is within the bounds of reasonable inference. Just before the late convulsion in the banking world hereabouts, it was well known that it was Mr. Morgan who, having sensed the approaching storm, had liquidated, had sold out the bulk of his securities, and that it was the "Standard Oil party," so-called, which was only too well loaded up with stocks. This goes far to explain the long conflict between these powerful cliques, and the fact that they are now together working for the common weal, as well as for their own benefit, is a matter for grave satisfaction, as is the prospect which is so pronounced in favor of an investments revival from depths in which so much has been submerged.

"Inquirer," Ontario: Would not advise selling at present, especially if the stock is owned outright.

"E. B.," Canaan, N. H.: Do not know anything about the Georgia concern in which you are interested. Will write and see what may be forthcoming.

"H.," Long Beach, Cal.: Write to William M. Ivins, counsel for the New York State Public Utilities Commission, New York City.

"M.," Wisconsin: It ought to be a fair investment, but the particulars of the company's business have not been brought to our attention.

"E. R. P.," Milwaukee: Yes, The Clover Leaf and the Atchison adjustment fours are still regarded with favor by those who look to the prospects and capacities of both roads.

"A. H.," Mobile, Ala.: All the stocks named by you as considered for permanent investment are desirable ones, although many would ignore Ontario and Western, Louisville and New York Central each pay 6 per cent.; Pennsylvania pays 7, and Union Pacific 10 per cent.

"T.," Kansas City: Colorado Fuel and Iron has been heavily loaded down in the past, and is at present, except under the most favorable conditions in the iron industry, not in the class of securities which one ordinarily considers with reference to an investment for the income. This ought to cover all the questions asked by you.

"M.," Pittsfield, Mass.: See no reason why you should sell the stock now, after the storm has apparently passed. American Car and Foundry is a good cheap stock while railway equipment business keeps up, but we notice that almost all railroads of prominence are now cutting down expenses which are not absolutely required by the exigencies of the business.

"M.," New York: Don't sell your Consolidated National Bank stock, even if there is a nominal loss in it at the present quotation. In it you have a better business proposition than thousands of others who want to know what to do at this particular moment. If you will go to sleep and forget your bank stock for a time, you will wake up some day to the fact that you do not want to sell it or to invest the proceeds in convertible bonds.

"R.," Glasgow, Ky.: Do not know of any "good firm" which makes a business of "wiring" market opinions to out-of-town customers for the ensuing day. Professional market tipsters, if that is what you mean, those who profess to tell what the stock market will do on a given day, might wisely be ignored. If you mean general market advice by a stock house to customers, try any of the concerns which advertise in our columns. They are reliable and, for customers, would no doubt be glad to express their opinions on any reasonable market topic.

"N.," Washington, D. C.: Do not advise buying Amalgamated Copper shares on a margin, not because we do not think they may have gotten well down toward the bottom, but because of the doubtful character of the demand and price for the metal copper at this time. No doubt, however, if you do not buy it as you plan, you will find, in your own judgment, that you ought to have done so. It would be quite outside of our province to attempt to name a cheap stock which would be "likely to advance in the near future," as you put it. There may be many such, but if we picked one, it might not behave well. Cutting out all margins, if buying now, we would lay away a little Steel common, which, at the current dividend rate, would net the buyer eight per cent.

Continued on page 453.

## FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE.

**THERE ARE MANY HIGH-CLASS SECURITIES LISTED ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE SELLING BELOW VALUE, WHICH IF BOUGHT OUTRIGHT NOW, WOULD YIELD ATTRACTIVE INCOME WHILE CARRIED, AND SHOULD EVENTUALLY ADVANCE MATERIALLY IN PRICE. WE SHALL BE GLAD TO CORRESPOND WITH YOU ON THE SUBJECT.**

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## Bright's Disease and Diabetes Success- fully Treated.

Under the Auspices of the Cincinnati Evening Post, Five Test Cases Were Selected and Treated Publicly by Dr. Irvine K. Mott, Free of Charge.

Irvine K. Mott, M. D., of Cincinnati, Ohio, well and favorably known in that city as a learned physician—a graduate of the Cincinnati Pulte Medical College, class of 1883, and who afterward took Clinical Courses at the London



(Eng.) Hospitals and has since 1890 been a Specialist for the treatment of kidney diseases—claims that he has discovered a remedy to successfully treat Bright's Disease, Diabetes and other kidney troubles, either in their first, intermediate or last stages. Dr. Mott says: "My method arrests the disease, even though it has destroyed most of the kidneys, and preserves intact that portion not yet destroyed. The medicines I use neutralize the poisons that form a toxin that destroys the cells in the tubes in the kidneys."

The *Evening Post*, one of the leading daily papers of Cincinnati, Ohio, hearing of Dr. Mott's success, asked if he would be willing to give a public test to demonstrate his faith in his treatment, and prove its merit by treating five persons suffering from Bright's Disease and Diabetes, free of charge, the *Post* to select the cases.

Dr. Mott accepted the conditions, and twelve persons were selected. After a most critical chemical analysis and microscopic examination had been made, five of the cases out of the twelve, those showing the most advanced form of these diseases, were decided upon. These cases were placed under Dr. Mott's care and reports published each week in the *Post*. In three months all were discharged by Dr. Mott. The persons treated gained their normal weight, strength and appetite and were able to resume their usual work. Anyone desiring to read the details of this public test can obtain copies by sending to Dr. Mott for them.

This public demonstration gave Dr. Mott an international reputation that has brought him into correspondence with people all over the world, and several noted Europeans are numbered among those who have been successfully treated, as treatment can be administered effectively by mail.

The Doctor will correspond with those who are suffering with Bright's Disease, Diabetes or any kidney trouble whatever, and will be pleased to give his expert opinion free to those who will send him a description of their symptoms. An essay which the Doctor has prepared about kidney trouble and describing his new method of treatment, will also be mailed by him. Correspondence for this purpose should be addressed to IRVINE K. MOTT, M. D., 563 Mitchell Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

## Leslie's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 452.

"Y." Rupert, Lincoln County, Idaho: Do not know anything about the Correspondence School to which you refer, but have written for particulars.

"Z." New York: At this writing, and according to the terms of your letter, it is plain you should be present at the November second meeting of the Maiting company at Jersey City.

"K. C. W. C.": You are too far away to try to get mail advices as to what to do with a margined account in a stock like Amalgamated Copper, especially at a time when things move around as rapidly and as seriously as they have done in various share markets within the last few days and weeks. From your own statement of your predicament you may perhaps feel easier about it all now than when you wrote. The price of Amalgamated Copper will depend on the price and demand for the metal copper, and whether the next six months will bring those to a point to induce the price of the stock to mount to former altitudes, or not, is a question which no one can answer with certainty. You may bank on one thing, however, that in the coming six months, or at a not far-distant period after that, there will be a revival in business and in prices of securities. This may not be wholly satisfying, but you may rely on it.

"P." Englewood, N. J.: It is difficult to give a satisfactory reply to your query as to what we think of Wheeling and Lake Erie first preferred at 15, because it has dropped as low as 13 since you wrote. Your request for information as to the advisability of taking over Toledo, St. Louis and Western at 39 is similarly blocked by reason of its having fallen to 30 within a few days. In answer, however, we will say that at the later quotations either stock should be a fair purchase for a long pull. The circumstances relating to both are such that we hesitate to specify a preference. As to the probability of a rise in the price of New York Transportation, it would be easier to discuss in detail the kind of weather we are to have on several specific days next spring. Stockholders have a right to see balance sheets of corporations in which they are interested, but only within limitations, and on this point a lawyer could advise you more specifically and therefore more satisfactorily.

New York, October 31st, 1907.

## Making Money in Mining.

IT IS true that the world at large goes merrily on in the matter of producing gold and silver, in the probable total volume of which, for the current calendar year, there will, in all likelihood, be no diminution compared with the year before.

There is a decline in the volume of iron ore taken out of Lake deposits, partly due to the results of the recent strike, and, in part, owing to an attempted adjustment of supply to probable demand. In the great middle West bituminous regions it is not at all certain mining will be as continuous and as heavy in the coming twelvemonth as it was in the recent past, for the demand by amalgamated coal miners for a new scale and for a conference with operators

to that end in the near future has an ominous appearance.

In the copper regions there is rather more of encouragement than at any preceding period since it became apparent there must be a curtailment of output. There have been some heavy sales of copper, aside from the late export movement, and one of the larger dealers reports advancing prices from twelve and a fraction to fourteen cents a pound. If this sort of report from the mines and from selling agencies continues a feature, it will indicate that a revival in demand and, presumably, in the industry is not far away.

"K. Y. 123": The exploration proposition to which you refer does not recommend itself to those to whom it has been submitted by us, and you are advised accordingly.

"A." San Francisco: We have no information which would lead us to advise you, or any one, to buy at this time more of the class of stocks named in your letter, or at any other time until the industry on which such securities are dependent is much improved.

"K." Chicago: In compliance, literally, with your request, we are bound to admit we know nothing against the gold-mining company you mention, or the men whose names you give. Judging by the amount of data you furnish yourself, you should be able to form a pretty good opinion about the enterprise yourself.

"E." Chicago: Judging by recently current quotations for United Copper, it would seem as if your question, whether the stock is a good investment at \$25 a share, could be answered by reference to a daily paper which quotes copper stocks. As the quotation was between \$7 and \$8 on October 26th, you can judge for yourself. This we presume to be the stock the efforts to corner which on the New York City curb market recently raised such a storm in the financial world there.

"M." St. Louis: The F. E. Houghton Company, Old South Building, Boston, Mass., report steady work has been prosecuted on the Mineral Hill group of eight mining properties at Danville, Wash. If you will write the firm will send you Manager

# Pears'

No impurity in Pears' Soap.

Economical to use.

It wears out only for your comfort and cleanliness.

Sold in every land.

Bradley's latest report. It is worth reading. The Triune mine is well spoken of by those who have seen it, and with a wider exploration of the ore bodies and additional milling machinery should give a pretty good account of itself. Former owners are said to have taken out \$300,000 in gold from an open cut on one of the Triune veins.

"B." Princeton, N. J.: The future of the copper stock referred to by you is dependent, like many others of similar character, on the demand for and the price of copper. Just at present few care to express an optimistic opinion with respect to the near future. But if you are a good waiter you may, some day, have your faith in the adviser you followed fully justified. He certainly is the one to give you a direct answer as to the price for copper at which the stock can pay a dividend. We do not care to advise with respect to buying other "low-priced (mining) stocks of promise" at this time. Have no other reports of the stockholders' meeting to which you refer than those you saw.

NOT A QUESTION OF THIRDS.

Lawyer—"As your husband died intestate, you will, of course, get a third."

Widow—"Oh, I hope to get my fourth. He was my third, you know."—*Town and Country*.



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AGENTS: Headquarters for fast selling goods. Men and women, your choice of 30 different articles to sell. Full particulars free. Fair Mfg. Co., D 42, Racine, Wis.

### MISCELLANEOUS

6% FIRST MORTGAGE \$100 GOLD BONDS of a prosperous Light and Power Co. in Vermont, large earnings and well secured. Write for circular. Harry B. Powell & Co., Woodstock, Vermont.

### AUTOMOBILES

VICTOR AUTOMOBILE, 8 H. P., steel or solid rubber tires; will climb heavy grades or pull through deep mud or sand; strongly constructed. Price, \$450. Send for descriptive literature. Victor Automobile Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

## How To Use These Columns

Minimum space accepted is three lines; maximum is twelve lines—single column only. No display. Rate is 50 cents an agate line (fourteen lines to the column inch). Check or P. O. money order should accompany your announcement. Allow about eight words to the line—most of last line for name and address.

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Judge Company, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York



## Mining Notes of Special Interest.

A COPPER strike in the Zortman district of Chouteau County, Montana, is said to have uncovered the richest ore ever found in the district, assaying \$180 a ton. The vein is pronounced a permanent one by experts.

The Standard Iron Company has found the mass of a meteorite which fell near Prescott, Ariz., in prehistoric times. Its neighborhood has long been betrayed by the hundreds of tons of fragments scattered on the surface of the earth, in the form of pulverized iron ore of high grade.

Last season's output of gold from the Fairbanks district of the Tanana was \$8,000,000; General E. M. Carr, who has recently returned to Seattle from Alaska, says it would have been twice that amount but for the labor troubles which have paralyzed operations. Miners who had been receiving five dollars, with board and lodging, for a ten-hour day, demanded six dollars for eight hours' work, and many mine-owners suspended work, being unable to continue at a profit under such a scale of wages. The best miners work for wages only when obliged to do so. When they can they engage in mining on their own account.

A Manitoba editor who spent the summer in exploring the country east of Hudson and James bays says that it needs only railroad facilities to make it one of the richest regions on the continent. He reports the existence there of several mountains of iron and of copper, silver, nickel, asphaltum, oil, and coal in varying quantities.

## Public-school Baths in Switzerland.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS of Switzerland are among the best in the world, and those of Basel are the finest in the republic. Every school-house built in that city in the past ten years has been equipped with baths, and school bathing is general, as it now is in Germany. The shower-baths of the Basel schools are so arranged as to give absolute privacy for every girl. Other features of Swiss schools are free dental, eye, and ear treatment for all pupils. Reproductions of art masterpieces are used not only as decorations, but to furnish themes for compositions and for nature study. The only school punishment in Basel is exclusion from the picture-room for a given period.

## Books Received.

From the Neale Publishing Company, New York:

"Four Years under Marse Robert." By Robert Stiles, major of artillery in the army of northern Virginia. 8vo, cloth. Price, \$2 net.

"Morgan's Cavalry." By General Basil W. Duke. 8vo, cloth. Price, \$2 net.

"Recollections of a Confederate Staff Officer." By General G. M. Sorrel. 8vo, cloth. Price, \$2 net.

"Memoirs: With Special Reference to Secession and the Civil War." By John H. Reagan, L.L.D., Postmaster-General of the Confederacy, sometime United States Senator. 8vo, cloth. Price, \$3 net.

"Confederate Operations in Canada and New York." By Captain John W. Headley. 8vo, cloth. Price, \$2 net.

"The Story of a Cannoneer under Stonewall Jackson"; in which is told the part taken by the Rockbridge Artillery in the army of northern Virginia. By E. A. Moore, of the Rockbridge Artillery. With introductions by Captain Robert E. Lee, Jr., and Hon. Henry St. George Tucker. Illustrated. 8vo, cloth. Price, \$2 net.

"Mosby's Men." By John H. Alexander. 8vo, cloth. Illustrated. Price, \$2 net.

From Charles Scribner's Sons, New York:

"Studies in Pictures," an introduction to the famous galleries. By John C. van Dyke, with illustrations. Price, \$1.25.

From A. C. McClurg & Company, Chicago:

"Immensee." Translated from the German of Theodore Storm, by George Upton. Illustrated and decorated by Margaret and Helen Maitland Armstrong. A delightful holiday book.

"Improving Songs for Anxious Children." By John and Rue Carpenter. Humorous, quaintly illustrated.

From W. E. Chase, Madison, Wis.:  
"Jonathan Uplade." By Wilfrid E. Chase. Price, \$1.25.

From G. Badger, Boston:  
"The Dream of Hell." Verse. By G. William Dudley.

From the Chandler Publishing Company, Boston:

"The Concentration of Wealth." By Henry Laurens Call.

From E. P. Dutton & Company, New York:

"The Thread of Gold." By Arthur Christopher Benson. A charming work which is being widely read. Price, \$2.

From the Century Company, New York:

"East of Suez: Ceylon, India, China, and Japan." By Frederic Courtland Penfield, author of "Pres-

ent-day Egypt," etc. Fifty-six illustrations from drawings and photographs. Price, \$2 net.

"The Dangers of Municipal Ownership." By Robert P. Porter, director of the eleventh census. Price, \$1.80 net.

From Houghton, Mifflin & Company, New York:

"Lincoln, Master of Men;" a study of the character of the great emancipator. By Alonzo Rothchild.

From the Auto-Instruction Publishing Company, New York:

"The Making of an Automobilitist." By H. A. Grant. A book of interest and value to every automobilitist.

From the American Society of Mechanical Engineering, New York:

"On the Safeguarding of Life in Theatres." By John R. Freeman, president of the society.

From Little, Brown & Company, Boston:

"The Up-to-date Waitress." By Janet McKenzie Hill. With fifty-three illustrations. Price, \$1.50.

## Many Admirals To Retire.

DURING the next fourteen months not less than fourteen of the twenty-one rear-admirals of the American navy will be retired on account of age. Six more will withdraw from active service in 1909, leaving at the beginning of 1910 only one of the present rear-admirals in active command. This fortunate officer is Rear-Admiral Uriel Sebree, who has been mentioned as the possible successor of Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans, as commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet on the retirement of "Fighting Bob" in August of next year. Four captains will also be retired in 1908 with the rank of rear-admiral, thus making a total of eighteen flag-officers soon to leave the service. Such wholesale depletion of high naval rank is believed to be without precedent in any navy in the world.

## Creating Trade in Persia.

NATURALIZED citizens in Urumia, Persia, have formed a society for the general exchange of commodities with the United States. They hope to secure agencies for American agricultural machinery, hardware, sewing machines and cotton fabrics, as well as American shoes. The address of the president of the society is filed at the Bureau of Manufactures in Washington.



## ROAST MEATS

hot or cold, are given just that "finishing touch" if seasoned with

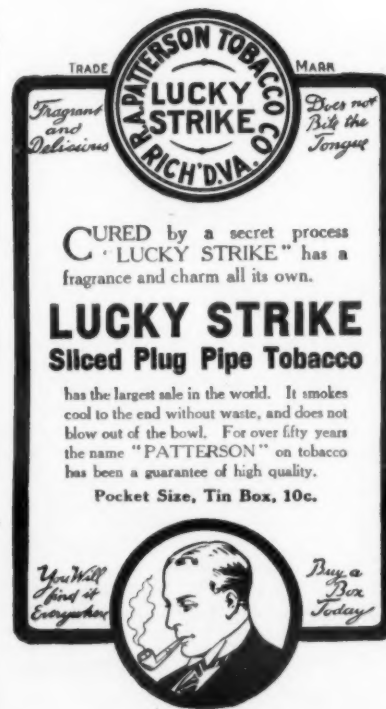
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# Williams' Shaving Soap

"The only kind that won't smart or dry on the face"

A little difference in the lather makes a big difference in the shave, and that's why discriminating men almost always go back to Williams' Shaving Soap. May be had in the form of Shaving Sticks or Shaving Tablets.



## Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address Insurance Editor, *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

SOME pertinent remarks upon the Massachusetts plan of "over-the-counter" insurance by savings banks were made by F. T. Aiken, treasurer of the Worcester County Institution of Savings, at the Atlantic City Convention of the American Bankers' Association: "I am obliged to confess," he said, "that I can see no merit in it beyond that of ingenuity. Perhaps as a savings-bank official, and therefore fairly conservative in my point of view, I am timid in welcoming such an innovation; but it seems to me that it is very desirable that savings banks, which are pre-eminently the banks of the thrifty wage-earner, should be kept free from any undertaking that is in a measure speculative and experimental, as the savings-bank-insurance plan, even by its friends, is admitted to be. There really can be but one excuse for this measure, namely, the hope that it may provide cheaper life insurance for the wage-earner; but it seems to me that there is no substantial ground for such a hope. In all our large centres of population it will cost the insured as much to get his premiums to the bank by his own effort as would be his contribution, to the salary of the collector provided by the company."

"S." Kalamazoo, Mich.: A policy issued by any of the big New York insurance companies is "as good as gold." The investigation of last year did not, in the slightest degree, affect their solvency.

"W." Frederick, Md.: The company is not one of the largest in the country, but it appears to be sound and trustworthy. If you went over to the other concern you would have to pay a higher yearly premium.

"H." Louisville, Ky.: Do not be too readily persuaded by the representations of men who are trying to start a new insurance company. They may be honest and able, but your financial condition does not warrant the risking of your hard-earned money in an untried undertaking. Take out your proposed policy in a company which has succeeded and is entitled to public confidence.

"H. W. Y." Rupert, Idaho: The precise effect of the company's contract with you depends on the wording of your policy. The insurance agent's statements do not of themselves bind the company. Study the terms of the policy and learn just what obligations the company entered into. Then write to its president, and ask him how the proposed change in the company's character will affect its agreements with you. Should the reply be unsatisfactory, and should an effort be made to do you an injustice, you should take legal advice.

## Mexico Grows the Most Rubber.

IT IS perhaps news to most readers that Mexico exceeds all other countries in the number of acres of rubber plantations. There has been a wonderful development of the industry in that country during the last few years. Americans, especially, have planted many thousands of rubber trees, and in a few years the production of rubber in Mexico will be very large. More than thirty million dollars gold has been invested in rubber plantations in that country. The total area of rubber plantations in the world is 355,000 acres, of which Mexico has 95,000 acres, the Malay Peninsula 92,000, Ceylon 85,000, Africa 30,000, Central America 14,000, Java 10,000; while India, Brazil, Venezuela, Ecuador, New Guinea, Borneo, Colombia, and the West Indies follow with a relatively insignificant acreage.

## The American Meat Supply.

ACCORDING to a government report, Americans are eating much less meat than formerly. In 1840 the flesh of animals formed one-half of the nation's diet; but now the proportion of meat in the food of the people of this country is estimated as being, on the average, only one-third. Nevertheless, the American people are far from having committed themselves to the principle of vegetarianism. The capital involved in the raising, slaughtering, and packing of meat animals reaches the vast total of \$10,625,000,000. It requires five-sixths as much capital to produce our meat supply as was invested in all our manufacturing enterprises in 1904. Only one-eighth of the American meat product is exported, the remainder being consumed in this country. The quantity of meat produced annually in the United States now approaches 20,000,000,000 pounds. In 1904 the meat consumption per capita in various countries was as follows: United States, 185 pounds; United Kingdom, 121; Australia, 263; New Zealand, 212; Cuba, 124; France, 79; Belgium, 70; Denmark, 76; Sweden, 62; Italy, 46.

## Business Chances Abroad.

OWING to the bad feeling engendered between policy-holders and certain fire-insurance companies over the contesting of earthquake claims, a Jamaican committee has invited American fire-insurance companies to send special agents to the island.

A LARGE jute mill near Calcutta has placed an order with an English firm for 20,000 sprinkler heads for fire protection. British fire-insurance companies are giving special rates to Indian mills that install automatic extinguishers, a policy which is likely to increase the demand for such protection.

THE safety razor is making its way in Germany, and its use creates a demand, among the men who have forsaken the barber's chair, for shaving-soap. American shaving-sticks, says Consul Hurst, of Plauen, possess advantages over the other soaps, being of better quality and more attractively put up. Though used to some extent, they are not advertised in his district, and he believes that with energetic pushing they would gain a marked advantage over the foreign brands.

COMMERCIAL gramophones and phonographs are coming into use in Valparaiso, and Consul Winslow believes that there is a future in Chili for those labor-saving machines, since there are almost no stenographers in the country. Cash-registers and automatic adding machines, coming from the United States, are also popular, but there is opportunity for larger sales. It will also pay to cultivate the demand for office desks, filing-cabinets, etc., which has hitherto been largely supplied by English and German manufacturers.

IT IS an error, says C. B. Hurst, American consul at Plauen, to suppose that no business can be done with German dealers by means of letters and catalogues. He instances one who kept an illustrated catalogue of American carriages for three years and then ordered some American wagon supplies from a German house. Of course catalogues and price-lists should be printed in German. Mr. Hurst says that American trade is growing in Saxony, and gives some hints as to its continued extension. He advises furniture manufacturers to offer wooden wardrobes, since there are few closets in German houses. Adding machines and cash-registers of American make are highly esteemed, and American typewriters have a satisfactory sale, as the best in the market, against strong German competition. American cut glass is famous, and pressed glass is beginning to be widely sold.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the best medicine for throat and lung troubles. Try it before calling in a doctor. 25c.

"Sure!"

"DOCTOR," said the weeping wife of a man who had just undergone amputation of his legs, "sure, yez musn't ixspect any pay fer this job until poor Moike's able to be an his feet ag'in."

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy for their children. 25c. a bottle.

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